FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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LAND NOTICE.

WISHING to remove west, I am desirous to sell all my Lands on Little River, in Montgomery county, about five miles above the mouth of said River, and two miles from the Fayetteville & Centre Plank Road. My lands are too well known to require puffing—producing Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats, equal to any lands in the country; having good water, good Dwellings, good out-houses, and Machinery for Farming purposes.

Terms will be three instalments if desired. My address is Pekin, Montgomery, N. C.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

July 9. 18*6t.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS to take charge of the Common Schools in Robeson County will have an opportunity of meeting the Examining Committee of said County, on the 21st of JULY, and on the FIRST SATURDAY of SEPTEMBER next; they can meet the Committee at the above stated times and no other.

JOHN MOORE, Chairman.

July 4. 16*3t

NOTICE.

THE Committee for the Examination of Teachers of Common Schools in the County of Sampson will meet in Clinton on MONDAY, 23d JULY, and examine all who apply for certificates. Those having certificates will please present them when they come to be examined.

ISHAM ROYAL,
Sec'y Ex. Com.

June 30. 16*3t

LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, I will offer at public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 24th inst., a tract of LAND containing 60 Acres, more or less, joining the Lands of Jonathan Evans, Esq.—belonging to the estate of John Evans, dec'd. Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAS. EVANS, Adm'r.

July 2, 1855. 14*4t

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University, with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.
Board, wood and washing, $8 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 44*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
William Turnage vs Patience Clinton.
Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Patience Clinton is a resident of another State: It is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made in some public newspaper, that said Patience Clinton may come in, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of said Court, at office in Clinton, 3d Monday of May, A. D., 1855.

J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.

July 13. 18*6t

SUPREME COURT.

The following Decisions have been delivered since our last notice. The Court will probably adjourn some time during the present week.

By PEARSON, J. In Rives v. Bell, from Pitt, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hackney v. Griffin, in equity from Chatham. Also, in Stinson v. Fries, in equity, from Davidson. Also, in Bryan v. Barnett, from Martin, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Cowles v. Rowland, from Forsythe, affirming the judgment. Also in State v. Johnson, from Cumberland; venire de novo.

By BATTLE, J. In Sanders v. Edwards, from Johnston, in equity; the husbands are not entitled to the principal of the fund and the trustee acted properly. Also, in Freeman v. Durggins, in equity, from Forsythe, directing a reference de novo. Also, in Winder v. Smith, from Wake; judgment for the plaintiff. Also in Commissioners of Raleigh v. Kane, from Wake, affirming the order dismissing the *certiorari*. Also, in State v. Woodley and Wynns, from Bertie, directing a venire de novo.

By NASH, C. J. In *doe ex dem* Murchison v McLeod, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in *doe ex dem* Baker v. McDougald, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Shiver v. Brock, in equity; report confirmed except as to plaintiff's first exception. Also, in Lambeth v. Warren, from Davidson, reversing the order appealed from. Also, in Taylor v. Town of Newbern, dismissing the Bill.—*Ral. Register.*

ST. LOUIS, July 17.

Missouri Slavery Convention.—The Convention of the friends of Slavery in this State met at Lexington on the 12th. A large number of delegates were present, and after a temporary organization Senator Atchison and Col. Doniphan were called on to address the Convention. They declined, however, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, expressed themselves in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas by all lawful means. The Convention having been permanently organized by the choice of W. T. Wood as presiding officer, resolutions were introduced requesting the Legislature of Missouri to pass acts retaliatory upon and discriminating against the products of the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, and Michigan. President Shannon, of the University, by invitation, delivered an address setting forth the Scriptural arguments in favor of slavery. The speeches were very ultra and inflammatory. Much excitement prevailed. Some propositions were strongly objected to. The Convention was still sitting at last accounts.

Princeton College—No Secrecy.—The trustees of Princeton College have, by a unanimous vote, approved the action of the faculty in requiring from students entering that institution a pledge that they will not join any secret societies, and have directed the president to announce publicly, at the opening of the next session of the College, that any student will be promptly dismissed who may after that time be known to be a member of any such association.—*N. Y. Express.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1855.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—We learn that two of the Commissioners of the Bank of Clarendon returned home this morning from New York, bringing with them about $200,000 of specie and the engraved notes for the new Bank, which can thus be put in operation immediately after the election of officers at the meeting of stockholders on Monday next.

PROGRESS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.—Among the accounts which we occasionally receive of the canvass in this District is the following:—

"Reid and Winslow spoke in Elizabeth on Friday—Winslow led off with a tirade against the K. N.'s and Whigs, tried to rally the Democrats, praised them, and prayed to them; eulogised the Carolinian, Journal, Standard, and Union as opposing the K. N.'s, but to the Herald, and Argus, as their advocates, he gave fits, and to the Observer a "little more so." He spoke an hour and twenty minutes,—a poor speech. Reid spoke less than an hour, as he was very feeble, and made decidedly the best speech, though it was a dull discussion. The meeting was a large and highly respectable one, and decidedly in favor of Reid.

"They crossed the river. I suppose to speak at Lisburn the next day. Winslow had a chill at Elizabeth on his way down last Sunday night; Reid was confined several days in Richmond with diarrhœa, so that they are no doubt sick and tired of the contest."

Now isn't that a dignified business for a gentleman aspiring to be a statesman, going about the country lauding this newspaper and abusing that! First the two candidates, bosom friends as they had been, and knowing each other like a book,—set to and charge each other with acts which, taken to be true, shew to every impartial man that neither of them deserves the confidence of any voter in the District. Tiring of this friendly interchange of civilities between themselves, Mr. Winslow has fallen to abusing the newspapers, and especially this paper,—behind its back, of course; he said nothing of the kind here,—though we have thought so little of him and of his opponent as to be unwilling to turn upon our heel to help or to damage either of them. The matter is, however, susceptible of explanation, we presume. Bladen is a strong Locofoco county, and if Mr. Winslow could only induce people there to believe that the Observer is against him, why it might get him some votes. The only thing that surprises us in the matter is, that Reid did not see through it, and come down upon us with still more fury—out-Herioding Herod.

FREESOIL MOVEMENTS.—The New Hampshire Legislature has adjourned, after the adoption of very strong anti-slavery resolutions. It had previously elected U. S. Senators of the worst abolition stamp.

The freesoilers of Indiana have been holding the largest political Convention ever known in that State. Senator Wilson, Mr. Colfax, Senator Harlan, and others, were speakers, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

The Ohio Freesoilers have nominated a State ticket for the Fall elections. The candidates are among the strongest men in the State, Senator Chase for Governor, Gov. Ford, &c.

Senator Wilson's speech at Cincinnati, from which the N. Y. Express makes the following extracts, is a pretty plain statement of the cause of the trouble between North and South. The North believes that the South cannot be driven out of the Union. He says:

"A recent effort had been made to commit a new and rising party to slavery in the Convention, at Philadelphia; but thanks to the resolution of a few, the baffled treason was exposed. *Between them and that party there was now a high wall and deep ditch, and they should rejoice just as much in its defeat as in that of Pierce and Douglas.*

"While they were in favor of 'freedom and free soil, wherever man lives under God's heritage,' they were willing to leave the domestic institutions of the States to themselves, but wherever,—not by State law, but by act of Congress—slavery existed, there they meant to abolish it.

"Some Southern gentlemen would no doubt threaten to dissolve the Union, and a Boo-hoo party would be got up—but Virginia alone had two hundred pledges at Washington for the preservation of the Union—there were 200 sons of her first families holding appointments and offices there. As long as these would continue to feed at the public crib, the Union was safe.

"They did not intend either to go out of the Union, or be driven out, nor to let any body else go out. The Union must be preserved to secure to all the blessings of liberty,—not the cause of slavery."

Letter to the Editors from Montgomery County.

"The people are in fine spirits about the Plank Road, which will be of great advantage to your town, as I now think it certain that the Charlotte and Wilmington Road will not be built. Fayetteville is our best market, and will be if we can get to it especially from the Western side of Pee Dee. The work has been retarded on account of the want of provisions in the country.

"Mr. Reade will get 500 majority in this County over Kerr—no mistake. A better impression was never made upon any community than was made by Reade at our County Court the 3d inst. The days of Morehead in '40 did not surpass it."

The Wilmington Herald states that Gov. Bragg has appointed Gov. Swain, (under a resolution of the last Legislature,) to proceed to London to procure documentary evidence touching the ante-revolutionary history of this State.

POPISH SUPREMACY.—A remarkable letter from O. A. Brownson on this subject will be found in to-day's paper. It is a pretended denial, but a real assertion, of the right of the Pope of Rome to decide for Roman Catholics, in this or any other country, the measure of the allegiance due by them to the government under which they live! This dangerous doctrine, this "higher law" than the law of the civil government, is not for a moment to be tolerated. And so Mr. Brownson appears to have understood; for he disavows it first, and then introduces it in a form intended to be as little unpalatable as possible. But the doctrine is asserted, unmistakably, in the claim of power in the Pope to release him from his civil allegiance, and to "place him at liberty to resist the prince become a tyrant,"—to exert what he calls "the deposing power." Of this power he says, "some give it to the people; some to the individual; and I claim it for the Church, and the Pope as the head of the Church." "The Pope, (adds Mr. Brownson,) is the proper authority to decide for me whether the Constitution of this country is or is not repugnant to the laws of God."

This is indeed a startling doctrine; and its bold assertion at this day is certainly a step in the "progress" of things, calling for serious consideration and rebuke. It is a pretension that no true patriot can allow. Mr. Branch himself properly denounced it, as soon as he knew that the letter contained such doctrines. And it is due to Mr. Branch, political opponent as he is, to say, that we have heard this version of his connection with the letter: Either whilst he was speaking, or just before he commenced, (we are not sure which,) the letter was handed to him, and he was requested to read the first part of it. He did so. He had never read the whole letter. When Mr. Shepard called for it, he unhesitatingly handed it to him, and when Mr. S. read the *whole* letter, he, as is admitted by all parties, denounced Browson and the doctrines he asserted.

So much in justice to Mr. Branch, and to truth, as we have heard the particulars from a Whig and Know Nothing.

But this must not lead us from our purpose, which was to call the earnest attention of our readers to this daring assertion of a higher law doctrine as dangerous as that of Seward.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.—The Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Company sold last week $10,000 of North Carolina State Bonds to a gentleman from an adjoining county, at par, for cash.

BROWNSON'S LETTER ON POPERY.

We have heretofore noticed a controversy in the Wake District relative to a letter on the civil supremacy of the Pope, from Brownson, editor of the Review which is the organ of the Roman Catholics in this country. At a discussion in Warren county, (we quote from the Star,) "between Messrs. Shepard and Branch, the former charged, that the papists claim for the Pope of Rome power in temporal matters, or such control over the consciences of the members of his church, as is incompatible with and dangerous to the State, and cited Brownson's Review to sustain his position. Mr. Branch in reply produced a paper in the form of a letter which he said would blow Mr. Shepard "sky high"—it was nothing less than an original letter from the veritable Mr. Brownson himself, addressed to a gentleman in Warren county. He read a paragraph or two towards the beginning of the letter, and contended that it amounted to a retraction of all the obnoxious doctrines which he had contended for in his Review. Mr. Branch folded up the letter with an air of triumph. But no, Mr. Shepard desired to see the letter—it was handed to him—he examined it, in his rejoinder to Mr. B. read the *whole* letter, and so unequivocal and direct was the claim of power over the civil affairs of kingdoms asserted, that Mr. B.'s adherents hung their heads in astonishment and chagrin."

The next day, (continues the Star,) "in the discussion at Warrenton, Mr. B. repudiated his own witness—denouncing both Brownson and his letter! To this Mr. S. very properly replied that he had no right to discredit his own witness. He had introduced him to prove that the American Party was *wrong*, and he had proved that they were *right*, and it might be very convenient to get rid of the proof by assailing him, but it would not do—he intended to hold Mr. B. and his party to what their friend, ally, and witness Brownson said, and called for the letter. He wanted Mr. B. to give him up the original letter or a copy, and both were denied, but under the repeated demands which have been made for its publication, the letter has made its appearance!"

And here is the letter, as copied from the Warrenton News,—the parts italicised by the Raleigh Star:—

BOSTON, June 12, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received this moment yours of the 7th inst., with its enclosure. I am a little at a loss to determine what course to take. There are no numbers of my Review wherein I have maintained the civil authority of the Pope in this country, but as there are several numbers in which I have discussed the relations of the two orders—temporal and spiritual—I think I shall upon the whole, best answer your wishes by sending them. I will therefore order my publisher to send you all the numbers for 1853 and 1854.

You will find in the articles entitled the "*Two Orders*," January, 1855, "*The Spiritual not for the Temporal*," April, and "*The Spiritual Supreme*," July, of the same year, the Statement of my doctrine on the subject; and in "*You Go too Far*," January, 1854, "*The Temporal Power of the Popes*," April, 1854, and "*Uncle Jack with his Nephew*," for October, of the same year, my explanations and defence of my doctrine.

May I ask you to read these articles in the order in which I have named them? If you will, although you will doubtless find much which, if a non-Catholic, you will object to, I am sure you will find no such doctrine as I am accused of holding. The subject I treat has been much obscured by controversy, and I am liable to misapprehension by those who have not studied it somewhat profoundly from the Catholic point of view. I treat the subject only under certain aspects and for Catholics, and many of the terms I use have in Catholic theology a technical sense, which those not familiar with that theology may misapprehend. I say this in excuse of those who have misrepresented me.

I claim (and never have claimed for the Pope, out of the Ecclesiastical States of which he is the temporal sovereign,) no temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, or authority, properly so called. The only power the Pope has in this country, is his power over Catholics as the spiritual head of the church. It is a purely spiritual power, and can be exercised only for a spiritual end, and even then only over Catholics, for the church does not judge those who are without.

In matters purely temporal, I, as a Catholic, owe no obedience to the Pope, because he has received from Jesus Christ no authority as a temporal sovereign over me. He cannot make or unmake the rights of the sovereign or the duties of the subject—abrogate the former or absolve from the latter.

Thus far all Catholics, whether the so-called ultra-Montanes or the so-called Gallicians, are agreed. The dispute lies not here. All agree that the State is Supreme and independent in its own order—that is to say, in the temporal order. *But what I maintain is, that the temporal order is not supreme and independent, but in the very nature of things subordinated to the spiritual, since the end of man—the end for which God made him, directs and governs him by his providence—lies in the spiritual order, not in the temporal.* Every man who believes any religion at all, whether Catholic or non-Catholic, does and must admit this; for it is only saying that we must obey God rather than man, and live for the Creator rather than the creature. This premised, I think I can state to you in a few words the doctrine I do really hold.

Inasmuch as the temporal order is subordinated to the spiritual, it follows that the state is under the laws of justice, consequently the prince holds his powers as a trust, not as an indefeasible right, and therefore forfeits them when he abuses them, and loses his right to reign. This is the common doctrine held by all of us Americans, and all Catholic doctors teach and always have taught it. It lies at the foundation of all true liberty, and is the only doctrine that can ever justify resistance to the temporal powers. This right of resistance of power when it becomes tyrannical and oppressive, I take it for granted is held by every American.

But here is a difficulty. The Church, following the Holy Scriptures, makes civil allegiance a religious duty, and says with Saint Paul, Rom. xiii 1-2: "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but from God. Therefore, he that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist, purchase damnation for themselves." Here you see I am forbidden by the law of God to resist the power, and commanded, on peril of damnation, to obey. Here is my conscience bound to obedience, and my conscience as a Catholic can be released only by a declaration of my Church, as the divinely appointed director of conscience, that the prince by his tyranny and oppression has forfeited his right, fallen from his dignity, and ceased to reign. What I claim for the Pope, as visible head of the Church, is the power to release my conscience from this religious bond, and to place me at liberty to resist the prince become a tyrant. This is all I understand by the deposing power.

The power, itself, everybody, not a tryant or a slave, asserts. The American Congress of 1776 asserted it, and deposed George the Third. *The only difference is, some give it to the people; some to the individual; and I claim it for the Church, and the Pope as head of the Church.*

The Pope does not in this exercise a civil power or jurisdiction, and it is called his temporal power only because it is a power exercised over temporal sovereigns, or in relation to the obligation of the subject to obey the prince. But even here the Pope does not relieve from *civil* allegiance, for that the prince had forfeited by his tyranny. He releases the subject only from the spiritual or religious obligation, superadded by christianity to the civil, and this only in case of the Catholic conscience.

The Pope is the proper authority to decide for me whether the Constitution of this country is or is not repugnant to the laws of God. If he decides that it is not, as he has decided, then I am bound in conscience to obey every law made in accordance with it; and under no circumstances can he absolve me from my obligation to obey, or interfere with the administration of government under it, for the civil government is free to do according to its constitution whatever it pleases that is not repugnant to the laws of God or to natural justice. That it is free to do more than that, I presume no man in this country will pretend.

I have made these remarks to aid you to understand the doctrine of the articles to which I have called your attention.

You are a stranger to me, but I take you to be a serious minded man, and a lover of truth and justice; as such I have addressed you. I have no doctrines or opinions that I wish to conceal. I am a Catholic. As such, I aim to be true to my God, and to my fellow men.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
O. A. BROWNSON.

HUGH J. DAVIS, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.

THE POPE'S NUNCIO IN SPAIN.—In our last we published the Washington Union's wholesale denial of the statement in Judge Ellis's 4th of July oration in Washington City, of the Pope's Nuncio in Madrid knowing that Mr. Campbell, a Roman Catholic, would be in the Cabinet, before the Cabinet was announced in this country. To this denial of the Union, Judge Ellis has replied. The following is the material part of his reply;—embodying, as it does, another very remarkable statement:—

"*How* the editors of the *Union* know anything on this subject, "of their own knowledge," they have not thought fit to explain.

"There is but one fact in the history of the Washington Union, which entitles anything it may say to even a passing notice, and that fact is, that it is the mouth-piece of the President and of his Cabinet. Whatever humiliation an American citizen may feel in the admission, we are all nevertheless, compelled to admit that Franklin Pierce *is*, at present, the Chief Magistrate of this Nation, and that the Washington *Union is* the recognised organ of his administration. Under this state of things I have to say, in response to the Washington *Union*, that the allegation contained in the quoted extract from my oration, was made both distinctly and deliberately, and is now herein distinctly and deliberately reiterated, in the firm conviction of its truth.

I acknowledge my responsibility to the country, to state the grounds on which I made the allegation. In relation to the first branch of the allegation, purporting "that the Pope's Nuncio in Spain, declared in Madrid, before the Cabinet of the President was known to the public here, that the present Postmaster General, a Catholic, would be a member of the Cabinet of General Pierce," I have to say, that the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, declared substantially, and upon the authority of the Hon. Mr. Barringer, late United States Minister to Spain, what is contained in this branch of the extract. Mr. Barringer is the witness to prove the substance of this allegation, and his response will settle *that* point. The publication of this card, will, I trust, produce that response from Mr. Barringer. Mr Rayner I know, will admit his declaration, made publicly and repeatedly in this city.

"In relation to the second branch of the allegation, which was "that there is other and abundant proof to confirm the *opinion*, that this appointment (of the Postmaster General) was secured to the Romish Hierarchy before the Catholic vote was cast for the present incumbent," these proofs are necessarily *circumstantial*, it being obvious that the contracting parties would not publish their own infamy. These circumstantial proofs are not unknown to the reading community but have been the subjects of comment at various times and by numerous presses within the last twelve months. One important circumstance was published in the American Organ some months ago and has not, to my knowledge, been contradicted.

"That circumstance, as publicly stated at the time, was that a committee of the Democracy of Pennsylvania waited upon General Pierce, on hearing that Judge Campbell was to have a seat in his Cabinet, and remonstrated against such a selection, demonstrating, by *facts* and *figures*, that he had not the confidence of the Democracy of Pennsylvania—and that General Pierce responded substantially as follows, to wit: "Gentlemen it is too late—the matter was arranged before I was made President."

There are hundreds in this city who can testify that such was the response of General Pierce, as *publicly stated at the time.*

I know nothing personally of this occurence, but as editor of the *American Organ*, I gave it months ago to the country, and I am not aware that it has been authoritatively contradicted.

Other circumstantial proofs to the same end, may ere long be forthcoming. Meanwhile the response of Mr. Barringer will doubtless confirm the first branch of the allegation, and establish the fact beyond controversy, that the Romish Hierarchy knew of the selection of a Catholic for a post in the Cabinet, before the American public were mortified and astounded by the official announcement of this calamity.

VESPASIAN ELLIS.

NEWS BY THE ARAGO.

The intelligence received yesterday of the death of the Commander-in-Chief of the English army in the Crimea, was not altogether unexpected. Telegraphic despatches, received both in London and Paris, represented the attack of dysentery under which he was suffering, as most serious, and it was supposed by many that his real disease was cholera. The British army has lost a gallant, generous, noble-minded chief, and we are not surprised to learn that the whole Crimean army mourns his loss. They regret him, however, more as a man than as a General. The report that bickerings and ill-will had already arisen between the English and French Commanders-in-Chief, is asserted to be false; the undertakings of the two armies were conducted with the most thorough and perfect harmony up to the hour of Lord Raglan's death; and, whatever other faults or infirmities he may have had, his benign, conciliatory, dignified spirit banished discord, and enabled him to maintain friendly relations even with those who dissented from his opinions. His own army, however, had begun to become impatient of the delay in which they were kept, and the press of England clamored loudly for his recall. Both of the original commanders of the Allied Black Sea Expedition have thus died, both by disease, and not in battle. But each died shortly after a battle, in which they had respectively taken part, and which will make red pages in history, as long as the world shall continue.

The casualties and accidents of war have terribly diminished the number of the superior officers of the British army. "Cathcart, Adams, Strangways, Torrens, Bentinck, and many others," says the London Times, "have either fallen in battle, or been compelled by their wounds to return to England. Sir De Lacy Evans, the Duke of Cambridge, and Sir John Burgoyne, have been driven home by failing health; Lord Lucan and Lord Cardigan have ceased to hold commands. Of the Generals commanding divisions at the outset of the war, Sir George Brown and Sir Rich'd England alone remain, and of these the former has been wounded." High confidence is expressed in General Simpson, whom the late Gen. Sir Charles Napier pronounced the fittest man in the whole army in India to exercise a high command; and hopes are entertained that the "right man" has at length been found; but the career before him is difficult, and as yet hidden by the veil which covers the future.

The details have at length been received concerning the attacks on the Redan and Malakoff battery, on the 18th of June. The report of Lord Raglan is simple, and conveys little new information. That of General Pelissier is not in our files. Full accounts by the correspondents of the London and Paris papers are however at hand, and they give a harrowing picture of the murderous blundering with which the whole affair was conducted, and clearly shew that two of the bravest armies ever arrayed in hopeless battle, were decimated by reason of deficient generalship. The personal courage and magnanimity of Lord Raglan will never be impugned, and General Pelissier is not only brave, but reckless, for himself and others; but the same military criticism which pronounces Balaklava a blunder and Inkermann the sad consequences of neglect, will ever stamp the assault of the 18th June as one of the most foolishly planned and miserably executed feats in the annals of warfare. General Pelissier is censured in the columns of the Paris Moniteur and Constitutionnel, with an openness which gives their articles an almost government authority. Sir George Brown has entirely fallen from the high reputation he enjoyed, and the memory of Lord Raglan is shielded by throwing upon those left behind, the entire blame of the manifest errors that were committed. It must be acknowledged, however, that neither this dreadful catastrophe, nor the presence of cholera, nor the death of their leaders, are able to damp the courage and ardor which inspire the armies that besiege Sebastopol. As little doubt is expressed now, as ten months ago, that the stronghold must eventually fall; and whatever may be the result of the present campaign, the admiration of the world is due to the heroes who are conducting it.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]
From the New York Church Journal.
NORTH CAROLINA.

Messrs. Editors:—At the risk of being thought somewhat pertinacious, we once more ask the attention of your North Carolina readers to the proposed Diocesan High School. Very little is known throughout the Diocese generally of the present or future prospects of the plan. And yet we are persuaded that there are very many beside ourselves who take a lively interest in the establishment of such an institution, and who would gladly contribute toward it, if they but knew how, or to whom they might do so. At the Convention in Warrenton the Bishop remarked, in his annual address, that together with the three trustees appointed by him, he had determined to place the school at Pittsborough, and also that up to the present it had been impossible to engage a Rector. We have it from a private but reliable source, that the trustees have bought a tract of land near Pittsborough, of some 36 acres, 15 of which is in wood, and that they have from $1,500 to $2,000 in money. The trustees have been unable, from other engagements, to collect funds personally: nor have they as yet been able to secure the services of a collector.

These facts did not come before the Convention, as the trustees made no report, (but one of their number was present,) nor was any report called for—nor were trustees appointed in accordance with the fourth resolution on this subject adopted in 1854. We much regret that the matter was not called up, and that beyond the brief remarks of the Bishop, no notice was taken of a plan so important, and one, moreover, to which the Diocese seemed pledged. We are glad to think, however, that this preterition was unintentional, but occurred from press of other business. Our own position, from misapprehension of our past advocacy, compelled our silence.

Matters then stand precisely where they were soon after the Convention of 1854. The trustees seem to be in doubt whether they shall first engage a Rector, and put the collection of funds in his hands, or wait until sufficient is subscribed to warrant a beginning. The first plan seems to present some difficulties, since the trustees cannot pledge any salary: and very few would be willing to take the school, to provide funds and boys on their own responsibility, and maintain themselves at the same time. No Clergyman would be willing to risk a present support for what is at best a doubtful contingency. Moreover, it is asking too much of any man, while the buildings are not yet erected, and no actual support pledged. We do not know that this has been found the practical difficulty in the way of the acceptance of the post, but it may have had its weight with some to whom the Rectorship has been offered. It seems to us by far the more generous course to gain all the necessary funds before proceeding further.

The trustees would expedite matters by issuing circulars, informing those interested what the plan is—the amount necessary, and the person and persons authorized to receive moneys. In the failure of this means, or in its only partial success, we would once more suggest the appointment of two collectors—one for the East, the other for the West.

It seems but justice to both parties, that we should state here what may tend to remove a misapprehension. The Diocesan training school of Mr. Buxton, at Asheville, is not intended by him to supersede or interfere with the High School. It is founded by him with a special reference to the ministry for young men and boys who show promise of piety, while the High School proposes to give a classical education on a system in which a religious element shall not be ignored. It may be thought that two schools can scarcely be maintained by the Diocese, but when it is remembered that the objects proposed are entirely different, and that in all probability the class of boys attending the several schools will differ very materially in age, attainments, rank in society, and purpose in life, we think no apprehension need be felt. At the same time, it must also be remembered that Mr. Buxton's enterprise is a private one. We trust that those who have contributed so liberally toward it will be even more open-handed to the Diocesan institution, and that both will work out their respective good to the glory of God and the edification of His Church. We must confess our stronger personal sympathy with the Asheville School, as more exclusively aiming at what it may be remembered we advocated as an adjunct to the High School. We are glad to see this Ecclesiastical College in advance in time of her more secular sister. But while our first thought and affection is for God's Ministry, we hope still to see the Diocese of North Carolina an instance, and a glorious example in the cause of Christian education. We trust even yet, notwithstanding every seeming obstacle, that the school at Pittsboro' will soon stand forth in its Christian Home and Chapel as a beacon of light, as a gift to God from His people, as a means of grace to His Church.

VIATOR.

S. D. Wallace, Esq., has declined the office of Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington.

The amount subscribed to the Bank has been increased to more than $260,000.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 18th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANABELLA DICKSON, wife of Mr. S. F. Dickson, and daughter of the late Neill Johnson of this place, aged about 32.

Salisbury papers please copy.

At the residence of Hon. L. Bethune, in this county, on Friday last, Mr. ARCHD KEACHEY.

In Wilmington, 15th inst., after a lingering illness of many weeks, Mrs. LAVINIA, wife of Robert H. Wright, aged 41 years.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Wm. Faison, Esq., in Sampson, CHARLES S., infant son of Col. J. G. and M. A. McDugald, aged 5 months and 21 days. An interesting babe, the first born of devoted and deeply afflicted parents, has gone to Jesus.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line July 16, Str. J R Grist, with 1 sch in tow, and goods for Geo Lander, E H Wharton and others.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON THE REDAN AND MALAKOFF TOWERS.

The detailed accounts of the attack on the Malakoff and Redan Towers, made by the allies on the 18th ult., have been received and are published in extenso in the London Morning Journal. The various correspondents ascribe the repulse and great loss which the French and English experienced to the want of proper management and the total absence of that military knowledge and judgment so requisite in such hazardous and difficult undertakings. The regular army correspondent of the London News writes as follows:

HEIGHTS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, June 21.

The original plan of attack contemplated a joint English and French assault of the Malakoff, which, as commanding the Redan and forming the grand key to the whole network of redoubts and batteries in front of the place, would, if taken, have at once rendered the former untenable, and placed the town and harbors at the mercy of the captors. For reasons, however, which nobody can understand, this very sensible and apparently most practical design was abandoned, and the plan was changed into one of a simultaneous attack upon the two great works; the Malakoff being undertaken by the French and the Redan by ourselves. The first manifest disadvantage of this arrangement was the spreading of our forces over a field of difficulties nearly double in extent, and enabling the enemy to bring a vast number of guns into play against us, which, in the former case, could not have injured a man. To vastly enhance the chances of failure involved in this plan to ourselves, our whole attacking force, including supports and everybody else, was limited to some four thousand men; whilst the French, with a much juster appreciation of the difficulty that fell to their share, told off twenty-five thousand.

THE BAD BLUNDER TO BEGIN WITH.

Of our handful, again, a large proportion consisted of raw recruits, recently arrived to fill up the gaps in the regiments selected for the service —regiments which, with one or two exceptions, have borne the whole brunt of our trench fighting, and suffered accordingly. This was done through no want of old soldiers, of whom the third and fourth divisions could have furnished abundance—men who have been kept comparatively idle whilst their comrades of the light and second divisions have been worked like galley-slaves. Sir George Brown, I believe, is to be thanked for this selection, anxious as he was to gain fresh laurels for his own command, though he well knew the *materiel* of which so large a proportion of its strength is composed. I have already mentioned that the 23d regiment had been chosen to lead the attack, and that, through a similar motive of mistaken desire to bring glory to his own favorite corps, General Airey was, at the eleventh hour, permitted to assign this place of honor to the 34th—a regiment which, whether justly or not, enjoys only a moderate reputation amongst the others now in camp.

FURTHER MISTAKES.

Later still in the evening preceding the assault, Sir George discovered that the major commanding the 23d was still laid up with a wound received in the attack on the Quarries, and that the senior captain—an officer, by the way, of some eighteen years' service—would have charge of the corps during the storming. "Impossible; this will never do," said the friend of apoplectic neck furniture, "another regiment, with a field officer in command, must be substituted."

A message to this effect was telegraphed to headquarters; but Lord Raglan, with a degree of common sense which was quite unmilitary, overruled his second's objection, and replied that an officer of Captain ——'s length of service, be his rank what it might, should be quite as fit to lead his regiment into action as any field officer in the service, and, accordingly, that no substitution should be made. I merely mention these trifles to show the state of uncertainty and confusion in which our preparations were till almost within an hour before the assaulting force marched down towards the scene of its struggle and defeat.

REFLECTION ON PELISSIER.

Then another deviation from the original plan of the attack was made, also at the eleventh hour, by General Pelissier, to which both military sense and common sense agree in attributing no small share of both the French and our own failure. Though the bombardment had been kept up vigorously the whole of Sunday, night necessarily compelled a slackening of the allied fire, and during this respite there was reason to expect that the Russians would employ themselves in making good the injuries done to their batteries during the day. It was, therefore, arranged that at daybreak on Monday a terrific fire of shot and shell should be poured into the Redan and Malakoff, to render as many of their guns as possible incapable of mischief. An hour or so, however, before the combined forces marched from the camp, the French commander-in-chief rode over to our own headquarters, and declared that he could not wait for this preliminary assault of artillery, as he would have so many men in his trenches before the Malakoff that there would be no cover for them, and, consequently, they (and we) must attack at daybreak, at all hazards, and take the chance of finding the enemy's guns in the most favorable condition in which our bombardment and their owners' subsequent idleness might have left them.

DEFEAT PREDICTED.

Of course Lord Raglan complied, though forty-nine out of fifty of the subalterns in his camp would have foretold the consequences to be expected; and, accordingly, soon after the first streaks of sunlight broke over the horizon, the doomed thousands rushed to defeat and death. So little is even known of the details of French operations here, that I can give you few particulars of the attack on the Malakoff; but their plan of assault appears to have consisted in assaulting the work on both flanks and the front simultaneously, and with overwhelming numbers—25,000 are said to have been engaged.

THE BOMBARDMENT BEGUN.

In just retribution for the disregard of their general to the good to be expected from a short bombardment, they found the redoubts swarming with defenders, and guns bristling from every embrasure. On them, as on our own men, *showers of grape and canister were poured out, literally mowing down whole battallions at a time*; whilst from along the whole semi-circular line of parapet the crowd of riflemen sent volley after volley into their disordered ranks, that passed thro' them like a sheet of molten lead. Three times they gave way, and as often rallied; but were finally driven back after a struggle of some three hours and a half, leaving the space between the Mamelon and Malakoff literally covered with the dead and dying.

AN AWFUL SCENE.

With our own men the space to be passed over from our most advanced trenches to the Redan was somewhere about 700 yards, and from the first moment of their rushing over the parapet towards the point of attack they were met by the same awful and annihilating storm of canister and grape. Many fell within the first dozen yards, and thence on to some broken ground about midway, in which the remainder sought cover, the field was strewed with the slain and wounded. An officer present in the affair, and who was one of the few who escaped uninjured, described the fire to me as perfectly awful —much more severe he assured me, than that which greeted our men at the Alma, where he also fought and received a wound. Few of them ever reached the *abattis* in front of the work—none, I believe, ever saw the deep ditch which protects its approaches.

THE REPULSE COMPLETE.

I have already mentioned the confusion which characterised the first commencement of our movement; and coupling this with the murderous preparations made by the enemy, you will be at no loss to understand that success was most improbable. I shall presently mention what the Russians thought of our generalship, as repeated in my own hearing by one of themselves. During the whole affair Lord Raglan and Sir G. Brown were ensconced within our 8-gun battery; but though this afforded a good view of the scene of the struggle, and the disorder which marked it, for some reasons unknown to uninitiated spectators, they appeared unable to give any efficient directions for the correction of our multiplied blunders. When the sad scene was ended, our men straggled back by every safe avenue to the camp in a state of dispirited confusion well in keeping with the mob-like disorder in which they had been throughout the assault.

INDIGNATION AGAINST THE GENERALS.

I know not what may have been the feelings of your home public on reading the telegraphic news of our defeat—for I presume the scribes at headquarters made no attempts to conceal the naked fact that our repulse was neither more nor less than a defeat—but here mingled shame and indignation were general throughout the camp. Officers and men alike felt that disgrace had been incurred, and that in consequence solely of the unredeemed mismanagement of their generals. From drum-boys to colonels a sense of humiliation filled every breast, the deeper that everybody was sensible that neither men nor regimental officers had shown themselves deficient in what, under proper guidance, would have commanded success.

THE CANNONADE RESUMED.

About midnight on Monday I was roused up by the sound of a terrible cannonade, and sustained musketry fire, along the whole front, from our left to the French right, and on hastening out to the height in advance of the Victoria redoubt, heard and witnessed what induced me to believe that a night attack had been made by ourselves and the French to retrieve the fortune of the day. From the Malakoff to the extreme left of the Redan—a space of about a mile—whole clouds of flame burst along the line from the sustained discharges of some two hundred cannon, whilst musketry filled up the short intervals from both our own and the enemy's ground. The night was pitch dark, and as the storm of shells whistled through the air, nothing could be grander than the fiery parabolas of these terrible messengers, from battery to redoubt, and from redoubt back again to battery.

STIRRING SPECTACLE.

I have neither time nor power to describe the magnificent but awful pyrotechnic scene. A badly-aimed shell from the Malakoff passed high over the Mamelon, and fell some sixty yards from where I stood; but though this was safe enough, I deemed it best to shift my ground, and so retired. A loud "three times three" rose upon the midnight air from the direction of the Redan; and as one can never be mistaken in this peculiar product of British lungs, I jumped to the pleasant conclusion that the day's stain had been wiped away, and that the Redan was our own. I was, however, mistaken; and the explanation of the whole affair was this: during the night, the French endeavoring to take advantage of the darkness, had crept out from the Mamelon to recover a number of scaling ladders which they had been compelled to abandon during the attack. The Russians perceived them, and opened a smart fire of grape from the guns of the Malakoff, which was repeated by a shell from the Mamelon. Almost simultaneously a party of the enemy emerged from the Redan, in expectation of what they deemed a similar attack to that attempted by the French, and being perceived by our men, a volley of musketry was poured into them, and chase given with the bayonet. After a short time the Russians turned and fled, and it was at this juncture that the hurrahs I have mentioned were sent after them. After this the cannonade was kept up for some time from both lines, in the manner I have remarked.

BURYING THE DEAD.

Next morning there was hardly a gun fired on either side; and about twelve o'clock we hoisted a flag to request necessary truce for the burial of our dead. A delay of some minutes having occurred before an answer was given—but during which messengers were seen hurrying from the redoubt towards where we supposed the general of the Russian trenches to be—the wiseacre of an officer in command on our side, a guardsman of more height than apparent intelligence, ordered the flag to be pulled down.

Five minutes after, several Russian officers mounted the parapet and waved their caps, as if inviting us to renew the request; but Captain —— refused, alleging that he must "wait for further orders;" and this, though many of our poor wounded fellows were lying within sight, writhing in pain and thirst under a broiling sun! "Further orders" were waited for, and no truce was again asked till 4 o'clock, when it was at once granted, and when our dead and wounded, the latter in a most painful state, were brought in.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

The Russians threw out an advanced line of sentries to keep off prying eyes from the Redan, and a similar precaution having been taken on our side, the neutral space was thus narrowed greatly. The scenes of battle carnage have been often enough described, so I need only say that this was like the rest—harrowing to look on. Dead and dying lay all over the ground.

During this proceeding a number of Russian officers mingled amongst our party, and, as several of them spoke English fluently, a good deal was said. Their "pumping" inclination, however, was so marked as in most cases to defeat itself; though one of our officers was guilty of the indiscretion of informing a very suave interrogator that their grape did sad injury to our men in possession of the lately—taken Quarries—a remark which procured his instant order to the rear by General Airey.

It was by one of these polite foes that the inquiry was made of an Englishman at my side whether "our generals had really been drunk or not during the recent assault." The Russians having helped us to gather in the dead, the whole sad duty was soon performed, and the truce brought to an end. Since then nothing of interest has occurred, and the firing has nearly been suspended altogether.

Restore the Bible!—A movement is making in the Board of Education (see report) to have the reading of the Bible restored in the public schools of the 10th Ward. As things stand at present, the study of the Sacred Book is not only prohibited, "but, (we are told) there is not a copy of God's Holy Word to be found in the whole building!" This is a startling fact. How long is it to be a fact?—*N. Y. Express.*

A WORD UPON PLATFORMS.

The reader will not, we trust (says the National Intelligencer,) be startled by an apprehension that we are about to give a dissertation upon mechanics. It is not of the platforms manufactured by *carpenters*, out of boards and scantling, that we would speak; but of those, now-a-days much more common, to put together with much more labor, if not for much more useful purposes, by *politicians*. There was a time when there were but two Platforms upon one or the other of which all the great statesmen and orators stood to rally their respective parties. There was the great *Whig* Platform, made of materials which have stood the storms and vicissitudes of all political weather for forty years, without losing a single plank or a single nail by decay or rust, every thing about it being as fresh and as firm and as likely to last as when it was originally erected. And there was the great *Democratic* Platform, which has been annually undergoing so many and so important repairs, that, like the old man's knife, scarcely a fraction of the original material is left. But the latter has one advantage over its rival: at every repair an opportunity was afforded of extending its area, so that a greater number of people could stand upon it and swear fealty to the sovereign of our great country; and, as this popular homage was essential to the success of any platform, the consequence was the temporary ascendancy of that which promised accommodation to the greatest number.

Thus did the "Democratic Platform," by the multifarious qualities of its materials and its susceptibility of extension to suit all comers, acquire and for a time retain its towering superiority. But the builders of it, too secure in their own artistic ingenuity, soon became careless; the wear and tear of the fabric escaped their notice, until, unable longer to support its own weight, it fell to the ground. Its scattered and heterogeneous materials have since been worked into a thousand new and minor platforms, not one of which is able to sustain even the proportionate weight which it bore before the dilapidation. And the great *Whig* Platform, standing, as it did from the beginning, upon the solid basis of unalterable principles, is once more becoming the rallying point—the safe and sure refuge of all who love law and order and peace and prosperity more than the wild and reckless promptings of licentious avarice.

We think we can see in the present sectional meetings and gatherings of cliques and clans, and in the unaltered tone of the really conservative press, strong indications that the great principles which this journal has been laboring for nearly half a century to inculcate and enforce, and from which it has never for an instant turned aside for any temporary advantages, are about once more to assume their influence in the minds of our countrymen, and that we may yet live to hail their prevalence in the councils of the Union.

The following is from the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald. A novelist of Philadelphia, whose book happens to be before us, in speaking of the sameness of the *marble steps* to the doors along the streets of Philadelphia, has hit upon the same descriptive similitude with the Cleveland Editor. He says they look exactly as if they had been manufactured by the mile and cut off at equal distances to suit customers:

"We advise (says the Herald) a platform manufactory where they can be built by the quantity —as they build vessels at French Creek, on the St. Lawrence—by the mile, and cut them off to suit customers. Conventions tread upon each other's heels; and as fast as delegates roll off from one platform, (and the operation seems 'just as easy as rolling off a log,') they spring to their feet, jump into the cars, and as quick as lightning 'turn up' at some remote point, out with their 'tool chest,' and with adz and jackplane knock up another frame—

"To the platform, masters"—

and they spring upon it, and, hats off, give three cheers 'for our side.'"

From the St. Louis Evening News of July 19.

Verdict against Mr. Booth.—The suit of Mr. Garland, of St. Louis, vs. S. M. Booth, of Milwaukie, for the value of the alleged fugitive slave Glover, who escaped from the U. S. Marshal in the spring of 1854, occupied the U. S. District Court at Madison, Judge Miller presiding, during three days of last week. The case was given to the jury on Saturday evening, and without leaving their seats they found a verdict for the plaintiff of $1,000 and costs.

The circumstances of his case are pretty well known. Garland arrested his slave, Glover, at Milwaukie, and brought him before the U. S. Commissioner for identification and formal delivery. Booth, the editor of a paper, and an abolitionist of the first water, aided the negro to escape from Milwaukie and pass by the underground railroad to Canada. For this a suit of damages was brought against him by Garland. The case was tried some time ago but the jury, we believe, did not agree. Now the case is ended, and Mr. Booth is ordered to plank up $1000 as the price of his indulgence in philanthropy.

That is paying pretty dear for the whilstle, and if every Abolitionist who steals a negro could be muleted in a similar manner, the business would soon be at a discount. A fine of a thousand dollars for each offence makes it an expensive luxury.

The Know Nothing Party is in a curiously split up condition, in consequence of the proceedings of the last National Convention. The Louisiana branch of the order has disavowed all connection with the National Council and repudiated the Catholic plank of its platform. The State Councils of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois have rejected the national platform, and most of them have made creeds of their own, differing essentially from the general one, not only in reference to slavery but to other questions. In New England and the West the seceders have liberalized their principles so as to include many classes of naturalized citizens. In some cases also the opposition to Catholics has been softened down to an opposition against all ecclesiastical despotism. In Vermont the organization has been thrown open, assumed the name of the American party, and declared against the extension of slavery. There are scarcely two of these northern platforms alike. In New Jersey no State action has yet been had, but all the Councils of Trenton and Newark have rejected the national creed, and declared in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. In Pennsylvania, a portion of the Councils, attached to the national platform have bolted since the action at Reading, and organized a new State body, which, by the way, has a majority in the Executive Council of the party in Philadelphia.

Phil. North American.

The train of cars from Chicago to Galena ran off the track on Friday last at Council Hill. One man was killed and ten others badly injured. Six cars were thrown off, and the track for a considerable distance was torn up.

New clothes are great promoters of piety. A new bonnet or a new dress will induce a girl to go to church at least three times on Sunday, where she didn't go once before she got it.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Extracts from the Report of Gov. Morehead to the late Stockholder's Meeting.

With iron and sills enough to lay the track, and corps of track-layers sufficient to put them down, it is yet believed that the close of the year will find the approaching ends of the Road, if not actually united, so near together, that the steam-whistle from each end can be heard at the same time.

Contractors were required to commence grading this road on 1st Jan. 1852, and the 1st Jan. 1856, was the time it was then predicted, when the first train would pass over the whole length of the Road. If we shall come within a whistle of verifying the prediction, there will be little cause of dissatisfaction, when the length of the Road, the excellence of its structure, and the difficulties encountered, are taken into consideration.

The stock of the Road already taken, it is yet believed, will be sufficient to carry the track through; and that done, we shall have the satisfaction to know, that this Company will be possessed of one of the best Roads in the Union, well equipped, free of debt, and passing through a country of great fertility, and a population of great intelligence.

Its beneficial effects are already felt, in the rapid advance of the price of real estate along the line, and the facility with which agricultural products can reach the markets, when prices rule high.

In January last a contract was made with the Post Office Department for carrying the mails on such parts of the Road as were finished to the 1st inst., at $100 per mile from Goldsboro' to Raleigh; $50 per mile per annum from Raleigh westward, and $75 per mile on the Western end.

Biddings for carrying the mail in this State for four years after 1st instant, were invited by the Post Office Department, on the 1st of April last. A bid for carrying the mail on this Road was put in at $100 per mile, which the Department rejected; but an offer of $75 was made and declined on behalf of the Road, and an Agent of the Department notified that the Company would cease to transport the mail after the 15th instant, unless a new contract was made.

It was not deemed expedient to accept an offer from the Department, which scarcely covered the interest on the duty exacted by the Government on the rails over which the mail would be carried. It may excite surprise in those who are not aware of the fact, that the Company will pay to the Government between $1,200 and $1,300 duty, on the rails of every mile of this Road. And the system of financiering challenges admiration, which exacts a sum for permission to use foreign rails, the interest upon which will defray the whole of the expense of carrying the mails, and leave the entire income of the Department net profit.

This Company having received no favor in the way of remission or suspension of duty on its rails, has a right to expect something like a fair compensation for any service rendered the Post Office Department. And the demand of $100 per mile for the transportation of the mail is deemed very moderate; and should not be considered unreasonable by the Department itself, when it is paying the same sum to other Roads connecting with this; and as they are informed, paying $85 per mile on the line of this Road for carrying the mail in stages.

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal adjourned on Friday last, after a session of forty days. The following are its closing decisions:

By NASH, C. J.—In State *ex rel* Brooks v Gibbs, from Hyde, affirming the judgment. Also, in doe ex dem, Bason v Osborne, from Alamance awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Carroll v Johnston, in equity, from Sampson, dismissing the bill.

By PEARSON, J.—In Martin v Martin, from Stokes, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in the State v. Joseph T. Williams, from Person, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings of the Superior Court.

By BATTLE, J.—In Sutton and Long v Mardre from Perquimans, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in McLauchlin, v McLauchlin, from Robeson, affirming the order of the Superior Court. Also, in City of Raleigh v John Kane, affirming the judgment. Also, in Thompson vs Floyd, from Robeson, reversing the judgment.

Raleigh Star.

Cape Fear and Deep River.—We learn that the officers of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company have commenced operations under the act of the last session, for the improvement of the river, by the erection of a lock and dam at Cross Creek, in the vicinity of Fayetteville. The general plan and specifications are by that able engineer, Mr. Douglass; and the construction of the work is under the immediate direction of Mr. McDuffie, of Cumberland—a gentleman fully competent to the various arduous duties entrusted to him by the Board of Directors.

It would be unjust, in referring to this work, to pass in silence the exertions of the President of the Company. Col. Murchison devotes his whole time to the duties of his office, and is constantly engaged on the river in making the necessary arrangements to push the works forward. His heart and all his energies are in the undertaking. We trust the day is not distant when he, with other friends of the work, and the stockholders, will be rewarded for their labors and sacrifices by the prosperity and added wealth which must flow from a completion of the improvements.

Ral. Standard.

The Weather and the Crops.—Since the 4th of July, we have had an abundance of rain. In fact, we have had almost too much for the crops. So far as we can hear, and we have made a good many inquiries concerning them, the crops were never better. The Wheat and Oat crops are gathered. The latter are fair, and the former better than they have been for a good many years. Corn is equal to any ever known in this section; and, in consequence of the increased quantity planted, should no disaster occur, more will be made than has been for the last ten or twelve years.

Wadesboro' News.

Melancholy Occurrence.—We learn that the wife of W. L. McDiarmid, Esq., living in the south-western portion of this county, was drowned last week. It appears (so far as we can gather the particulars) that she got up from her bed some time during the night, and walked to the Mill, a short distance from the dwelling, and after getting on the "slip," used for the purpose of drawing in logs, she walked directly into the pond and was drowned. She had been in bad health for some time past, and whether she was asleep when she took the fatal walk, or was laboring under aberration of mind, is not known. A large and respectable circle of relatives and friends mourn the sad occurrence.—*N. Carolinian.*

Gratitude is the fairest blossom which springs from the soul; and the heart of man knoweth none more fragrant. While its opposite, ingratitude, is a deadly weed; not only poisonous in itself, but impregnating the very atmosphere in which it grows with fetid vapor.

AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

One of the most pernicious innovations upon established systems which has been made by the Progressive Democracy is the change effected in several of the State Constitutions by which the Judiciary has been made elective, and of course dependent upon the caprices of political partisans, instead of being left, as before, to the tenure of office "during good behavior." From the first public agitation of the question, raised by demagogues upon "a platform of popular rights," we have omitted no opportunity of warning our readers against the evil consequences that would inevitably follow from the adoption of the proposed change. Those consequences are now becoming so intolerably grievous in some of the States that fell into the snare that many even of those who viewed the innovation with favor have been compelled to acknowledge their error, and to depict in bold and glowing colors the enormities that are now perpetrated without fear of the penalties decreed against them in the law. Would to heaven we had been false prophets as to these evils! We should infinitely have preferred the sneers of our contemporaries for idle, croaking, "old fogy" notions, to the evidences coming to us from all quarters that we judged aright of the tendencies of this pseudo reform in the science of government. It is impossible to read the subjoined article, which we copy from an able Buffalo journal, without shuddering at the horrors which a thoughtless love of change has brought upon some parts of our country. The picture given is not exaggerated—its minutest details are unfortunately too true; and the writer, once favoring "the elective system, as applied to the Judiciary," now does not hesitate to ascribe the moral disease existing and spreading widely through our country to "the magistracy trailing its robes in the dirty pools of politics." He asks what remedy shall be applied to this disease. If as we verily believe, he has suggested the true cause, nothing is more easy than to find the remedy—*remove the cause*, by repealing so much of every State constitution as makes its Judiciary *elective*, and the disease will soon be cured. The *effects* cannot continue to operate after the *cause* has been removed.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Every intelligent reader of the public journals of the day in this country must, in the last few years, have been struck with astonishment and fear at the growth of crime in this land, especially crime of the highest grade. Such readers have observed that offences against the person, which were formerly less frequent than those against property, have vastly increased in number, and they have probably tried in vain to solve the problem so as to indicate the cause of this terrible phenomenon.

Is it the use of intoxicating drinks? Some of the worst cases of murder do not present the usual ingredient of crime, and this does not answer the question. It is *not* crime committed under great provocation, for most of the cases are marked with forethought and deliberation. The want of early training, of fireside instruction, the lack of a mother's blessed teachings and a father's steady guidance may, and probably does, enter into the producing causes of the vice and crime in our land. Who shall solve the problem, and open to the healing hand of philanthropy or the punishing terrors of the law those producing causes? The results are apparent; they shock our sensibilities and freeze our blood as they are reported from all sections of the country. The law may thunder and exhibit its terrors; the dark prison, with its iron-barred entrance and grated windows, may frown warning; the court, and all the detail of its ceremonies, may be opened to the public gaze, but what does it do towards reform? Has *the elective system, as applied to the Judiciary*, and the consequent and *inevitable* dependence of the judges; the magistracy trailing its robes in the dirty pools of politics, and polluting the ermine with the air of beershops, groggeries, and gambling hells, and subjecting itself to the familiar greetings of felons in the dock, and their vile and filthy associates who throng about the judgment seat, reminding the bench of political favors conferred—have these altogether or in any particular contributed to bring about the crime which rages rampant and exultant over the land? Who shall stay the waves of the coming flood? Never before, since the days of early civilization and the dawn of law, in any country, among any people, were there so many shocking murders—murders of wives by husbands and of husbands by wives, parricides, fratricides, murders by day and by night, in by-ways and on the walks; murders without cause, and of a sudden, deliberate, and for the mere sport of it—as there have been within the last five years in the United States. Assaults on women, proceeding to outrages which make the blood boil in our veins; * * * * and some of these accompanied by unexplainable circumstances of bodies found in the fields, in the moors, in the water-ways, dragged out of the deep streams, and not a voice to tell of the deed or a hand to point out the murderer. Bad, bad enough! too bad for this nineteenth century, and in a land which boasts of the Bible in every house and churches in every hamlet. What are the causes of this crime? What remedy shall be applied to this moral disease, which is spreading so widely over the country? Who can answer the question?

Cut Behind!—Who has not observed the malicious, or, rather, mischievous, cry with which youngsters on the sidewalks call the attention of coach drivers to the boys who are filching a ride on the steps in the rear? "Cut behind!" screams one of these, and immediately the boy on the coach begins a series of trembling dodges to escape the straining eye of the driver, but still retains his hold. "Cut behind!" again calls out the little scamp on the sidewalk, running after the coach. In vain does the one clinging to the steps coax his persecutor, or shake his little fist in a threatening manner. The cry is kept up—"cut behind!" Presently the driver cuts blindly behind, but the ride-seeker chuckles as he gets on the other side of the steps, dodges his head, and thus contrives to escape the lash. But his persecutor follows close, and keeps up his relentless "cut behind!" until the whip at last touches the boy on the coach, and he gets off, smarting with the crack.

This is boyish fun; but it is also a tolerable resemblance in miniature to what is going on in the great game of life. The boy on the sidewalk represents a class of people, either eaten up with envy of those who are in the enjoyment of a prosperity denied to others,—who are riding on the coach, and who take a mischievous delight in a relentless persecution of those whose movements they have not the courage to follow. "Cut behind!" they cry to the driver of Fortune's coach, and they keep up the cry, like a yelling pack, neither moved by coaxing or threats. How they growl if the rider skilfully dodges the lash! And when it strikes, how they gloat over the injury they have done.—*Phil. North American.*

Appointment.—Erasmus N. Peterson has been appointed postmaster at Weldon, Halifax county, N. C. in place of W. N. Allen resigned.

Cowhiding.—There seems to be a cowhiding epidemic raging in New Orleans at this time. The Crescent of 10th inst. records the names of two more individuals who were cowhided by females on the previous day.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FRANKLINTON, N. C., July 17th, 1855.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON,—Gentlemen: It was my good fortune to arrive at this place yesterday, in time to partake of the [illegible] given by the citizens, and to listen to the addresses of the Hon. K. Rayner and Dr. Pritchard, in Warren county. There was a large concourse of people assembled, and general good order prevailed. Mr. Rayner spoke first for three hours, adducing arguments sufficient in my humble opinion to convince the most incredulous that the principles of the American party are principles to be cherished by every friend and lover of the venerable name of Washington, and the rights of American citizens. Dr. Pritchard replied, or as I have heard very good men and judges say, attempted to reply, but made the most complete failure ever witnessed, and the *foreign and Roman Catholic harangue*, that he so completely demolished imaginable, and was the great mortification of the Foreign and Roman Catholic party; and what is the best of all Dr. Pritchard was demolished with his own weapons in the presence of hundreds of his friends, and they dared not lend a helping hand. Mr. Brandon, the locofoco candidate, or foreign candidate, for the Raleigh District was here, took notes for a while, but soon disappeared, as did many other *Lions* of his party, and poor Dr. Pritchard was left to share his fate in the hands of his whig brethren. My opinion of the speeches is candid and not made with a prejudiced heart, as I am not in the least identified with either party in politics in these days, which qualifies me, in my opinion, to be the better judge of the right. Dr. Pritchard, I guess, will never attempt to reply to Rayner again.

AN OLD SUBS.

PRESERVING FRUITS.

In several previous numbers of the Home Magazine we have referred to Dr. Arthur's "Self-Sealing Cans and Glass Jars" as affording the readiest facility for doing what is proposed. They are made with a channel around the mouth, into which a cover fits loosely. Into this channel a very adhesive cement is poured and allowed to harden. Thus prepared for sealing, the cans and jars are sold, and the housekeeper, after filling her vessels and applying the heat, has only to warm the cover and press it down into the cement, when the work of sealing is done. These vessels can be used year after year, and as the cover goes over the whole top, may be as perfectly cleansed as any other open vessel.

As the fruit season has now commenced, housekeepers should by all means try some of these cans and prove them to their own satisfaction. At small cost and trouble they may now have fresh or stewed fruits or tomatoes on their tables all next winter, and at summer prices. The method of putting up fruits in this way we will briefly give:

Fill the can or jar with ripe fruit, adding a little sugar, simply enough to render the fruit palatable, and set in a vessel of water, (warm not cold.) Let the water boil, and continue boiling until the fruit is well heated through—say for half an hour. Direction has been given simply to let the water boil, but such direction is defective, as at this time the fruit in the centre of the vessel will be scarcely warmed. Should the vessel be then sealed fermentation will take place. The heat must thoroughly penetrate the contents of the vessel. As soon as the fruit is sufficiently heated, warm the cover, press it into its place, and the work is done.

Another way is to make a sirup of two pounds of sugar for every six pounds of fruit, using half a pint of water for every pound of sugar. Skim the sirup as soon as it boils, and then put in your fruit and let it boil ten minutes. Fill the cans or jars and seal up hot. Some make a sirup of half a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit, and some use only a quarter of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, while some use no sugar at all.

To keep peaches, pare and cut them up. If thrown into cold water they will retain their firmness and color. Heat them in the cans or jars as above, or boil them ten minutes in a sirup. In this way strawberries, raspberries, cherries, plums, peaches, &c. may be kept for any length of time in the same condition that they were sealed up, and with flavor unchanged. For small fruit it is best to make a sirup without water, and boil the fruit in it for only a few minutes.

Fresh stewed fruits of all kinds may be kept in these vessels. It will only be necessary to stew the fruit as for the table, adding the amount of sugar required to make it palatable; fill up the vessel with the hot fruit and seal at once. All ripe fruits preserved in this way will be found as fresh in the winter season as if just taken from the tree and stewed.

Tomatoes.—Take off the skin; put them in a preserving kettle or other convenient vessel and boil them for a quarter of an hour; fill the cans or jars and seal up hot.—*Arthur's Home Mag.*

WHERE MOSQUITOES COME FROM.

A writer on entomology, discussing about these summer pests, thus handles the subject:

"The mosquito proceeds from the animalcule commonly termed the 'wiggle tail.' I took a bowl of clean water and set it in the sun. In a few days some half-dozen wiggle-tails were visible. These continued to increase in size till they were about 3-16ths of an inch in length. As they approached their maturity they remained longer at the surface, seeming to live in two mediums—air and water;—finally, they assumed a chrysalis form, and by an increased specific gravity, sank to the bottom of the bowl. Here, in a few hours, I perceived short black furze, or hair, growing on every side of each, until it assumed the form of a minute caterpillar. And thus its specific gravity being counteracted, or lightened, it readily floated to the surface, and the slightest breath of air wafted it against the side of the bowl. In a very brief space of time afterwards, the warm atmosphere hatched out the fly, and it escaped, leaving its small tiny house upon the water. How beautiful, yet how simple!

After the water had gone through this process, I found it perfectly free from the animalcule. I therefore came to the conclusion that this wiggle-tail is a species of the shark, who, having devoured whole tribes of animalcule, takes to himself wings and escapes into a different medium to torture mankind, and deposit eggs upon the water to produce other wiggle-tails, who in turn produce other mosquitoes.

Any man who has "kept house," with a cistern in the yard, has doubtless observed the same effect every summer. Open your cistern cover any morning in the mosquito season, and millions of them will fly up in your face. Close the windows of your room at night, at the risk of being smothered for want of air, being careful at the same time previously to exclude every mosquito, and go to bed with a pitcher of that same cistern water in the room, and enough will breed from it during the night to give you any amount of trouble. In fact, standing by a shallow half-stagnant pool, in a mid-summer's day, you may see the wiggle-tails become perfectly developed mosquitoes, and they will rise from the surface of the water, and fly into your face and sting you. What is necessary to know at this day is —has there yet been discovered any positive exterminator of that infernal pest, and disturber of night's slumbers, the mosquito?

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1855.

THE ELECTION.—We will be obliged to our friends in different counties to give us early information of the results of the election on Thursday of next week.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—Our friends of the National Intelligencer, in copying our remarks under the head "Retaliation," take occasion to reply at considerable length to a *supposed* argument of ours in favor of a constitutional right to secede peaceably. We hold no such doctrine. "Peaceable secession" is a humbug. But we claim the right to stay in the Union on equal terms, or, those denied, to go out of it by resistance to oppression.

The Intelligencer says,—

"The "Observer," we think, is somewhat mistaken in asserting that the fugitive slave law "is a dead letter in Massachusetts and in the free States generally." We do not remember a single instance since its passage in which the Government of the United States, when called upon to execute it, has failed to do so. Our present Chief Magistrate and his predecessor are both from free States, both participating in the feelings of their respective States upon the abstract question of slavery; and yet both, when occasion occurred, promptly exerted the power of the United States, and successfully, to enforce the execution of the law referred to. What right have we to suppose that such will not always be the case under any President, whether from the North or the South? For ourselves, we cannot believe that even the most inveterate abolitionist from any non-slaveholding State, if thought worthy by a majority of the electors of the Union to be exalted to the high dignity of President of the United States, would falter for a moment in his fidelity to the oath of office, which includes within it the obligation to see the laws of the United States executed."

We have not forgotten, nor are we disposed to overlook, the faithful performance of duty by the National Administration in the *two* cases in which its armed power was *necessarily* called for to maintain the law. But the very fact that it could only be maintained by an armed force, and that if there had happened to be no such force on the spot, or that the claims had arisen at any point at which U. S. troops are not usually stationed, they would not have been enforced, is the strongest evidence of the evil which we contend exists. And then, too, at what danger to the personal safety of the claimants, and at what a pecuniary cost to them, were their claims asserted? These are the facts which practically nullify the law and render it a dead letter.

Along with the Intelligencer containing the article on which we are commenting came the following paragraph in the Philadelphia North American:

"A Ridiculous Excitement occurred at Pittsburg on Sunday and Monday, the result of which must have made the participants feel foolish. Mr. H. B. Northrup, of Sandy Hill, New York, arrived in that city on Sunday, and visited the Clerk of the United States District Court on some business. Immediately a rumor got afloat that he was a slave-catcher, taking measures for the capture of a fugitive; and after he had retired to bed, on Sunday night, a committee waited on him to ascertain the truth of the report, in order, probably, to frustrate his supposed intent. He assured them that he was the same person who released from slavery the kidnapped colored freeman, Solomon Northrup, and therefore, so far from being a slave catcher, was opposed to the institution. One might suppose that after such an explanation all further trouble would have ceased; but his story was received with a doubt that he was the man he alleged, one fellow crying out that "he might have stolen the livery of a saint to serve the devil in." Next morning two more committees waited on him with inquiries, and somehow the furious abolitionism of the mob was at last appeased."

Will the Intelligencer contend, in view of such occurrences as this, that the fugitive law is operative? Surely not. The fact is, and is beyond dispute, that the hazard of life, and the cost in money, are so great, that the mere attempt at reclamation is the exception, not the rule.

The Intelligencer adds,—

"We think our friends of the "Observer" will find much to diminish their fears for the integrity of the Union in the letter to introduce which we began these remarks, and which we now spread before our readers generally as a portion of the political history of the day."

The Intelligencer here alludes to the letter of Mr. Chapman, of Massachusetts, (the substance of which we gave on Monday last,) declining an office under the "personal liberty" act.

We do not regard the conduct of Gov. Gardner, or that of Mr. Chapman, and here and there of another individual, as justifying the dismissal of our fears for the integrity of the Union. These, too, are but exceptions. And they are so rare as to attract special attention and commendation. Abounding facts show too plainly, that the sentiment of the people of Massachusetts does not accord with theirs. The danger might be lessened, we think, if our respected friends of the Intelligencer, who have the ear and the eye of people at the North, (which few Southern papers have,) would plainly tell them that it exists. But as long as it is supposed at the North that the Union is indissoluble, so long will Northern fanaticism endanger it.

The Intelligencer's devotion to the Union is no greater than ours. But this is a Constitutional Union, and the Constitution nullified is one half of the confederacy, the Union is not worth a thought to the other, and cannot last.

WILMINGTON & CHARLOTTE ROAD.—The citizens of Wilmington, on Wednesday last, authorized a Town subscription of $200,000 to this road, by a vote of 531 to 103. A two-thirds vote was necessary.

DECLINE OF FLOUR, &c.—At New York on Thursday last, there was quite a panic in the flour market. Prices fell from 37 to 50 cents per bbl. Some sales were made at $8; but Southern is quoted at 9 50 to 11 75.

John W. Norwood, Esq., of Hillsboro', will deliver the Annual Address before the Orange County Agricultural Society, on the 26th of October.

COL. WHEELER IN TROUBLE.—With a simplicity worthy of Col. John H. Wheeler, Minister to Central America, that distinguished functionary attempted to take a negro woman and her two sons, his slaves, through Philadelphia on Wednesday last, intending, we suppose, to carry them with him on his return to Central America, whither he was to embark at New York on Thursday. At Philadelphia, the abolitionists took the negroes from him, and carried them off, amid the cheers of the crowd. The Colonel himself resisted, collared one man and struck another; but neither the police nor the people would give him any aid.

On Friday, a notorious abolitionist named Williamson, and five of his negro coadjutors, were arrested and carried before the U. S. District Court. Williamson was held to bail in $5000 for a further hearing. His black associates were committed to prison.

No man who carries his negroes into a free State is deserving of any sympathy in his loss. He invites it, with an assurance that his invitation will be accepted. But it is another matter as to the vile crew who are ever on the look out for an opportunity to show their hostility to the South. For them there should be ample punishment.

THE CANVASS.—Opposed to both of the candidates in this District, we are able to enjoy a good thing at the expense of either, and none the less because in the angry warfare,—words and blows,—good things are scarce. Two turn up today.

Our neighbor of the Argus, in noticing the meeting of the Democratic Club last week, (Democrats are scarce here,) says that a wag who was present remarked that the "*club* would hardly make a *walking-stick* for Tom Thumb."

Per Contra.—The Editor of the Wilmington Journal has been charged with being a Roman Catholic, and with threshing two of his apprentices for attending a Protestant instead of a Roman Catholic Church. The Journal replies, that so far from the charges being true, he has been in the Romish Church but once, and then David Reid, Esq., the Know Nothing Candidate for Congress, was in the same or the next pew with him! As to the boys, he says, that so far from whipping them he would have rejoiced to find them at a Protestant or any other Church, their usual practice being to run about the streets on Sundays.

GOVERNMENT AID TO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The extract which we make from Gov. Morehead's Report to the late annual meeting of the N. C. Rail Road Company, shows in a forcible light the burdens imposed by the general government on the enterprise of the people who improve the condition of the country by building rail roads. The N. C. rail road has paid $1200 to $1300 of duties on every mile of iron laid on the road. The interest of $1250 per annum is $75, exactly the sum that Postmaster General Campbell offers to the Company for carrying the U. S. mail. So that in effect the government insists upon having its mails carried over this road for nothing—upon the interest of the rail road Company's own money. But for the enterprise of North Carolinians the government would still be paying a heavy sum for lagging its mail along at the rate of 4 miles an hour. The rail road carries it 20 miles an hour and pays for the privilege. The enterprising stockholders, in the mean time, are lucky, we suppose, if they can sell their stock at 60 per cent. of its cost. So wags the world.

The facts stated by Gov. Morehead will shew with what reason an application has been made to Congress to release the duty on rail road iron.

The Atlantic and N. C. Rail Road Company met at Beaufort last week. We understand from a gentleman who was present, that the location of the terminus was not made, but that it will depend upon a survey now progressing. He thinks the probabilities are that Shepherd's Point will be selected, it being estimated that it will cost $100,000 less to that point than to Beaufort. In case Shepherd's Point shall be fixed on, parties stand ready to take the remainder of stock ($160,000,) necessary to secure the State's subscription.

J. D. Whitford was re-elected President, with a salary of $1800; D. S. Willis, Sec'y and Treasurer, salary $1000; and A. T. Jerkins, F. P. Latham, George Green, Geo. S. Stevenson, Wm. P. Moore, Isaac Ramsay, and C. Wooten, Directors.

Lieut. Samuel T. Shepperd of the 2d dragoons, U. S. Army, who died at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, on the 27th ult. was the eldest son of Hon. Augustin H. Shepperd, of the vicinity of Salem, N. C., and was in the 25th year of his age. He graduated with the first honors at West Point.

ENGLISH MILITARY MEN.—The widow of Lord Raglan has been unanimously voted a pension of $5000 per annum, and his eldest son a pension of $10,000 per annum. The English are more liberal than we. Whilst they thus reward the services of an unsuccessful General, our Congress grumbles at a proposition to increase the rank, and many of our people at the pay, comparatively small as it is, of General Scott, the successful leader of one of the most remarkable campaigns in the world's history.

SPREAD OF MORMONISM.—At the April Conference of the Utah Mormon Elders it was stated, that during the past year 331 Missionaries had been sent out to different portions of the earth. And at this meeting 160 new Missionaries were appointed to go forth and labor for the extension of their faith.

The Report of the President states the operations of the past year to have been more than usually successful, and the Missionaries are continually adding to the Church and opening new and more extended fields of labor. In Utah Territory there are now belonging to the First Presidency 3; apostles, 7; seventies, 2,086; high priests, 715; elders, 994; priests, 514; teachers, 471; deacons, 227.

TRUTH FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER.—A writer in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce is telling the Northern people some important truths on the present condition of the country. The following, taken from the close of one of his articles, is a sample:—

Under all the circumstances of the case, it seems to us that the North may not improperly be compared to a reckless, desperate man, sitting with a lighted cigar in his mouth over an open barrel of gunpowder. It is either regardless of danger or unconscious of its existence. It has everything to lose—nothing to gain, as we have concisely explained, in forcing the South to pronounce an everlasting separation; and yet it is hastening—unknowingly we believe to those most interested—the event, by countenancing, if not encouraging, unprincipled aspiring agitators.

The Slave States, depend upon it, will not submit to another flagrant encroachment upon the compromises of the Constitution. This fact we wish to impress upon the public mind. They are as silent, as they are of perfect accord, in their resolution to resist, unto an united withdrawal, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, or the rejection of Kansas as a Slave State, should that Territory present its Constitution as such. Upon the North, then, the responsibility will forever rest, if it makes the terrific issue, involved in either of those measures, of having given the impulse to the death-knell of the Union.

Descend to the earth, spirits of Franklin, Hancock, the Adamses, Hamilton, and those of the host of other Northern inflexible patriots who have passed away, and save the blind, infatuated inheritors of your glory from such a degradation!

There is yet time for sufficient reflection, before the last fatal step be taken; and if the North is not more fallen than we conceive to be the case, reflection may bring with it hesitation, and hesitation ultimate security. All sensible, all orderly, all patriotic men, must agree in the opinion that the period for a cessation of gamboling and rioting in the wild political sophisms and demoralizing doctrines, which have assumed such a frightful attitude, has at length arrived. If things continue as they are, miracles alone can save the Free States from ruin. If they grow worse, they are hopelessly lost. Abolitionism, Free-Soilism, Know Nothingism, Liquor Prohibitionism, are of a kindred character, tending to the same end. They are alike in deadly array against the spirit of the wise provisions of the Constitution, baneful to the welfare of the State, poisonous to the body politic.

Again, in a succeeding number, the same writer says:

"The Free Soil organization, if it be not the most complete within itself, is nevertheless the most formidable as a party militant, in direct hostility to the perservation of the Union. If it is suffered to persevere by those behind it, it may accomplish a deed next winter at Washington in a single sitting, which time, nor talent, nor treasure can ever repair. If it shall make the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, or the repeal of the Nebraska act, a *sine qua non*, and refuse to vote the supplies unless one or both succeed, then—then, as certainly as the pen in our hand traces these lines, will the days of the Republic be but bygone days.

Patriots of the Free States! Good and true men of each of the old political divisions! Assemble together, talk one with another, and devise means of safety—of escape from the volcano upon which you are inconsiderately standing. The citizens of the Slave States, in the spirit of the Constitution, in the spirit of the Union, in the spirit which animated their sons and your sons, stand with extended arms to you, and implore fidelity to the principles which united us as one people! Will you tenderly, cordially embrace them, or will you

"Like the base Judean,
"Throw a pearl away richer than all his tribe"—

sever a government which could never be re-constructed? We have an abiding confidence in your response.

COMING DOWN.—The New York Journal of Commerce is credibly informed that one of the largest hotels in that City has contracted for a supply of potatoes the coming fall and winter at $1 50 per bbl.,—less than the cost of a bushel last Spring. The Journal, with great reason, congratulates consumers on the prospect of cheap bread, &c., and producers on the prospect of such abundant crops that even low prices will give them a liberal return for their toil.

In this town also, we have experienced the benefit of the good prospect. Corn was sold here on Friday last at $1 15. We understand also, that contracts for fall and winter supplies have been made in a neighboring county at something like the old living prices.

A CANDIDATE IN TROUBLE.—An Alabama paper relates the following anecdote of a meeting in the road between a candidate and one of the "dear people" out there.

Candidate—(Reining up alongside the other)—How d'ye do, Jim? Old Fellow, I'm mighty glad to meet you. I 'spose you know I'm running for sheriff, I want you to do all you can for me?

Voter—Before I pledge myself, I wish to know whether or not you are one of these Know Nothings?

Candidate—(Rising in his stirrups with virtuous indignation)—No sir-ree!

Voter—Well, I am, and I won't vote for any other than a Know Nothing. Good bye.

Candidate—Hold on, Jim—don't be in such a hurry. I don't exactly belong to the Know Nothings, but I sympathise with them very much.

Voter—Very sorry indeed, sir, I can't vote for you, but I sympathise with you—*very much*. Good morning.

QUEER SUBJECTS FOR CONGRATULATION.—Our readers are familiar with the boast of Henry A. Wise, that in his District no newspaper had ever been printed, and that, as a consequence he was never in trouble. Mr. Wise has found a parallel in Col. Pike of Arkansas, who in speaking of the rapid spread of the American organization in his State, said that it was most popular among "the bone and sinew of the land—*the men who never read a book or see a newspaper.*"

The order in Arkansas must be a Locofoco, not a Whig "trick."

THE BOOT ON THE WRONG LEG.—The habit of suing railroad companies for damages has received a check in Vermont. One of the Companies in that State sued one Thomas Wilson for damages to their cars by reason of his cattle lying upon the track. The Company recovered $150 and costs.

The Sea Serpent has made his annual appearance down east. He is only seven feet long this year.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, July 18.—The steamer Canada has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst.

Since the last advices there has been no new movement in the Crimea, and affairs remain without special change.

The London money market was easy, but rates were scarcely so cheap as before the publication of the French loan.

The weather throughout England was favorable, and crops promised well.

Commercial Intelligence.—Cotton market dull and depressed, at a decline of ⅛d. Sales of the week 45,000 bales, of which speculators took 11,500. Sales on Friday 4,000 bales. The quotations are—Fair Orleans 7¼; fair upland 7; middling upland 6¾. Dennistown quotes middling Orleans 6 7-16; upland 6⅞.

Breadstuffs unchanged, except corn, which had declined 1s. 6d. to 2s., closing dull.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

Lord Raglan was buried on the 3d of July with great pomp and circumstance.

Rumors prevailed that Pelissier, the Commander-in-Chief of the French armies would be superseded.

The allies were strengthening their advances against Malakoff.

The Vienna papers say that Prince Gortschakoff has sent for 24,000 additional troops.

A careful estimate shows that the war has already cost half a million of lives.

From the Baltic.—Russian accounts to June 19 say that the allied flotilla, with 180 guns, fired for eight hours against the batteries at the mouth of the Naval river, on the Southern shores of the Gulf of Finland, without effect and then withdrew. The allies afterwards made a descent on Kotka Island and destroyed the government stores there. Subsequently an attack was made on the port of Revel without effecting anything.

France.—On the 5th of July the Legislature voted a loan of 750,000,000 francs in addition to the recent loan. An increase of taxation has been proposed which it is expected will yield 70,000,000 francs per annum.

The Emperor's speech was well received in France. It is reported that the Austrian Minister asks an explanation.

Spain.—Advices via Marseilles state that a rising had taken place at Catalonia, nominally about wages. Two manufacturers had been assassinated in Barcelona. The National Guard refused to march against the insurgents, and the Captain-General shut himself up in the Citadel with a few faithful troops and sent mediators to the insurgents who received them with shouts of Vive Espartero.

The London Times correspondent says that the Spanish Minister at Paris had a long conference with the Emperor on the state of Spain. Napoleon expressed a determination to prevent any attempt to unseat Queen Isabella.

Prussia.—The King is recovering from his recent sickness.

BUFFALO, July 16.

Lynch Law in Wisconsin.—We have a full account of the hanging of the man Mayberry by a mob at Janesville, Wisconsin, last week. It appears that the prisoner had been found guilty of wilful murder, but the law only prescribes imprisonment for life. The sheriff undertook to remove the prisoner from the court-house to the jail, but he, with his posse, had scarcely got out of the court-house when the cry arose "hang him!" "hang him!" The officers were then completely overpowered by the crowd, the prisoner seized, a rope placed around his neck, and, notwithstanding his awful shrieks and prayers they dragged him to a cluster of trees and hung him till dead. A band of three hundred men had been organized to execute the deed. The greatest excitement pervaded Rock river for over one hundred miles.

The Massachusetts Nullification Law.—A second appointment under the Massachusetts Personal Liberty Act has been declined for reasons similar to those given by the Hon. R. A. Chapman in a letter to Gov. Gardner declining a like appointment. James M. Bunker, the name of the gentleman last commissioned, in returning to the Governor his commission, observes:

"If I were to assume this office, I must previously take the usual oath 'to support the Constitution of the United States of America,' and this in order to enforce the provisions of a law in direct conflict with a national law made in conformity with that Constitution, as the highest judicial authorities declare."

PINE APPLES.—A writer in the Spirit of the Times relates the following anecdote of his last trip South, a week or two ago:—

"Amongst the passengers on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, was a "Young America," about 20 years of age, who said he lived in Tennessee, and was then on his way home from West Point, where he had been to undergo an examination for admission to the Military Academy.

"Nearly the whole line of the road, as you are doubtless aware, is through pine forests, and the different sizes of the trees were constantly remarked upon by various persons. Presently the aforesaid *youth* inquired of a gentleman behind him if pine apples were not ripe about now. The gentleman replied that he thought this was about the time for them, whereupon the young man said that he had been looking for a long time for some, but he had not seen any *hanging on the trees!*

"The gentleman saw the joke, and putting his head out of the window remarked that we were just coming to a large grove where there were doubtless plenty of them, and that he had at home a lot of seed which he would be happy to present to him if he would favor him with his address."

Great Yield.—We learn that on a field of seven acres adjoining the Swedish Iron Works, in Union District, 367½ bushels of fine wheat have been raised the present season, being at the rate of 52½ bushels to the acre. It was manured with 300 lbs. of Guano to the acre.

Charleston Mercury.

75 BBLS. MACKEREL.

A GOOD article received and for sale by
P. P. JOHNSON.
July 20. 1t-pd

WANTED.

25.000 PRIME bill SHINGLES, for Agricultural buildings, to be delivered by 1st September, 1855, for which the money is ready. Call on JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
Fayetteville, July 23. 20-3t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, upon the petition of Eliza McLaurin vs. Janet A. McLaurin, I will sell, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday of the Special Term of the Superior Court, the 13th August next, a tract of Land, 125 Acres, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, about 5 miles from Fayetteville, known as the McLaurin Swamp Lands, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Jarrott, Sam'l Cain, Duncan McLaurin and Joseph Breece, in Flea Hill District. The said Land is Swamp Land, part of which is well timbered; and will be sold upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE,
Clerk and Master.
June 9. 8*ts

MARRIED,

In Kemper county, Miss., by Rev. J. W. Ellis, Mr. W. A. GRAHAM, of Clark county, Miss., to Miss JULIA LEAK RUSH, daughter of Wm. C. Rush.

On Tuesday, 26th June, at Swan's Ponds, near Morganton, by Rev. William Sheetz, Mr. JOSEPH F. CHAMBERS, of Salisbury, to Miss MARY M., daughter of Col. Isaac T. Avery.

In Nantucket, Mass., on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., Dr. T. C. WORTH, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss CAROLINE ARTHUR, of Nantucket.

DIED,

In Harnett county, 7th inst., very suddenly, DANIEL, son of Malcom Small, dec'd, in his 14th year.

At his mother's residence, near Mt. Olive, N. C., 27th of June, of typhoid fever, JOHN H. BENNETT, aged 19 years, 8 months and 8 days. The sufferings of the deceased were unspeakable. He lay for four months a living skeleton—suspended as it were, between life and death, with no release by the one nor hope of the other. But at last he is gone, and his friends have the consoling belief that he died in peace.
Com.

Near Warsaw, Duplin, on 7th inst., Mrs. MARTHA BRILL, wife of Jacob Brill, aged 31 years.

At Elizabethtown, Bladen co., on the 17th inst., Dr. GROSVENOR S. DANIELS, of West Bloomfield, New York, in the 24th year of his age.

In Charlotte, on the 13th inst., of diarrhœa, Miss MARY CALDWELL, in the 19th year of her age, youngest daughter of Maj. G. W. Caldwell.

In Duplin county, 15th inst., LILIAS SERENA, daughter of Wm. W. and Elizabeth Ann Faison, aged 1 year and 15 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh & Co.'s Line.] July 18 and 21.—Str. Fanny and Rowan, with Passengers, and goods for Jerrall & Albertson, H L Mcrover & Co, M W Jessup, W McIntyre, N Gibson, J L Bryan, D G Buckhanan, E J Hale & Son, E L Winslow, A A McKethan, Snow Camp Co, J B Troy, Ray & Pearce, C T Haigh & Sons, J C Munroe, A J O'Hanlon, B Rose, Troy & Marsh, W Welch, P P Johnson, Womack & Johnson, W H Lutterloh, C H Harmon & Co, Beaver Creek Co, T Graham, J H Pritchett.

T S Lutterloh's Line. July 19 and 22.—Str. Magnolia, with Passengers, and goods for Merchants in town and country.

NOTE.—We are at a good deal of trouble to collect lists of the arrivals of boats at our landing, and of the consignees, yet probably not half of the arrivals are mentioned. This is greatly to be regretted. The information is useful to the public, essential to a proper appreciation of the business of Fayetteville, and its publication therefore very important to the boat owners themselves. There is no other town, we imagine, where boats arrive, where so much indifference is manifested. Boat owners elsewhere endeavor to make the most of their business. Here they often neglect to do so, even though we make a direct personal application to each one of them twice every week. We regret, but cannot remedy, the deficiency.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 18.—Schrs. Victory from St. Thomas, M C Cranmer fm Georgetown, S. C. 19—Schr. David Faust from Philadelphia. 20.—Schr. H P Steney from Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 23.

BACON—	11 a 12	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	30 a
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	35 a 37
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	9¼ a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	9 a 9¼	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 15
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, perlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	17 a 18	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	62 a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 50
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	7 75 a 8 00	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	7 50 a	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	7 25 a	Holland do.	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	7 00 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 20 a 1 25	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	60 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	1 00 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 00 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	11 a 11½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	11½ a 12½	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Finds ready market at quotations.
Cotton—No change in our market worthy of notice.
Flour—We again reduce our quotations.
Wheat—None coming in.
Oats—We reduce our figures.
Sack Salt—The market is well supplied.
Spirits Turpentine 32.

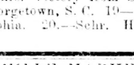
Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 50. Spirits 37. Rosin 1 40; No. 1, ordinary 1 75. Tar 2 20. Flour exceedingly dull; Super 9 75, 9 50, and 9 25. Family $10. 1 raft Timber sold at 3 50, cash.

At New York, Cotton dull at 10¾ for middling uplands. Southern Flour 9 50 to 11 25. Corn 88 to 1 08. Spirits Turpentine 41 to 42. Rosin 1 87.

DIRECT ROUTE NORTH!



THROUGH TICKETS given to WELDON!!

FARE TO WELDON $7 25.

THE Subscriber has placed on the direct Mail line between Fayetteville and Raleigh a FOUR HORSE POST COACH which connects *without fail*, EVERY MORNING at Raleigh with the Cars going North.

By this line passengers arrive at Weldon *two hours* sooner than by any other route from this place, affording ample time to dine without being hurried, and to check their baggage by either of the trains from that place.

Returning, the Stage leaves Raleigh soon after the arrival of the Northern train and reaches Fayetteville next morning to breakfast.

Passengers can procure at Weldon through tickets from the Agent of the Raleigh Road to Fayetteville, thereby securing seats without the fear of disappointment. D. G. MAC RAE, Contractor.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 20, 1855. 20-6w

NOTICE.

I HAVE left my Notes and Accounts in the hands of Messrs. Wright Huske and John Robinson, either of whom are authorised to receipt in my name. Those indebted will please call on them and settle.

THOS. C. HALL.
July 20. 20-tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned invites proposals for re-building his two tenements in the Brick Row, foot of Haymount. Any information will be given by making application to him. Proposals will be received until the first of August.

In the mean time if any person should wish to purchase the lots and bricks thereon, an opportunity will be offered of so doing.

Persons wishing to sell lumber will please apply to the undersigned. P. MONTAGUE.
July 21. 20-2t

COURT OF EQUITY.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar and other persons having business in this Court will please apply to Mr. Jesse T. Warden in my absence.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.
July 20. 20*2t
Carolinian copy.

APPLES FOR PRESERVES.

THE Siberian crab, one of the very best Fruits for preserving is now ready for delivery. Apply soon to C. LUTTERLOH.
July 21. 1t

BANK OF CLARENDON.

BLANK CHECKS on the new Bank of Clarendon, elegantly printed, for sale at this Office.

Also, blank Notes on all the Banks in town, including the Bank of Clarendon.
July 23.

NOTICE.

A STEAM SAW MILL for Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, at Mount Olive, on the W. & R. R. Road, on Thursday the 23d of August next, if not previously disposed of, the MOUNT OLIVE STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL, located at that place. Said Mill has been running 18 months, is in first rate running order now, has 25 horse power, was made by Silas Burns of Raleigh, is built on rather an original plan, sets on the ground, is easily taken up and put down again, has a locomotive Engine and fine Boiler.

The Mill has one 52 inch Saw, and cuts with ease **6000** feet of Lumber per day. The only reason for selling, *we have cut up all the timber* convenient to it.

Also, if desired, will be sold to the purchaser a fine team of young MULES, and an excellent Carriage, two yokes of OXEN and suitable Ox Carriages.

Terms: A good note—90 days, negotiable at any of the Wilmington Banks.

D. C. MAXWELL, Ag't.
Mt. Olive, N. C., July 16, 1855. 19*ts
Wil. Journal, and Marion Star, weekly till sale.

Clinton Female Institute,

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf
Wilmington Journal, Spirit of the Age, and New Era publish weekly till forbid and send accounts to A. Johnson, Treas'r Board Trustees.

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE via OWENSVILLE, CLINTON, and SPRING VALE to WARSAW, N. C.,

Distance 49 miles; running daily except Sundays.

SCHEDULE:

LEAVING Fayetteville daily except Sundays at half past 3 P. M., arrive at Warsaw half past 2 A. M., in time to connect with the Cars, North or South.

Leaving Warsaw daily except Sundays, after the arrival of the Cars going North and South, at 6 P. M., arrive at Clinton 9 P. M., Owensville 12 Midnight; and Fayetteville 6 A. M. Which gives Passengers going North or South, or coming to Fayetteville from either North or South, no detention and certain connection both ways. All Passengers going North from Fayetteville will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North. If not, and no serious accident, the money will be refunded at Warsaw.

Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober Drivers, fine Stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.

N. FREDERICK, Contractor,
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't Warsaw.
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't Clinton.
Warsaw, N. C., July 16, 1855. 19*3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of Dr. Robert Monroe, dec'd, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make payment; and to all persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

WM. TAYLOR,
JAMES D. McPHERSON,
Executors.
July 18. 19*3t
Argus copy 3 times.

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit a settlement, during the month of July, with all who owe them, or to whom they are indebted.

They have written some hundreds of letters, embracing accounts other than for subscriptions. These latter are too numerous to forward to each individual subscriber, but it is hoped that all who can, will remit what is due. The amount they can ascertain by examining former receipts. Most of our accounts are small, but they form a very large aggregate of great importance to us. E. J. HALE & SON.
June 28.

100,000 COPIES!!

Steamboat Disasters on the Western Waters, and Steamboat Directory.

THE Undersigned have now in course of preparation a new **STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY**, which will be issued in October next; the book will contain over two hundred pages, illustrated in the best style, and neatly bound in a durable manner. IT WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING BOOKS EVER PUBLISHED, and will be a book that will be interesting to all classes of people. The STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY will contain a complete list and description of all the Steamboats now afloat in the Western and Southern waters. The length, model, speed, power and tonnage of each boat, where and by whom built, the name of the boat, with the trade she is in. Also, the names of Captains and officers, her age, &c., &c. The Directory will contain a History of Steamboats and Steamboating on the Western waters, since the application of steam; also, a sketch of the first boat built for the Ohio River, with the name of the builder, commander and owner.

The **RIVER DIRECTORY** will contain a list and description of all the *Steamboat Disasters* that have occurred on the *Western and Southern Waters*, beautifully illustrated, with a *List of all those who have perished by their burning, sinking and exploding*, on the Western and Southern waters. The Directory will contain Maps of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, White, Red, Ouachita, Yazoo, and other Rivers, with the Towns and Cities laid down, with correct distances; also, many other River and Commercial items of interest to the people at large. The book will contain the cards of the various U. S. Mail Boats, with the trade they are in, &c., &c. The Directory will also contain a complete list of all the responsible Steamboat Licensed Officers, their places of residence, &c., &c.; the new Steamboat Law, its requirements, with comments, showing wherein it *benefits the incompetent officer*, and *injures* the *competent officer*, &c., &c., and all the important U. S. Supreme Court Steamboat Decisions up to this date; the Rates and important Commercial **Privileges**, Bills of Lading, important Decisions of the various U. S. Courts in regard to Freights, Lost and Damaged, &c., &c.; with many other things of interest.

The Directory will be illustrated in the best style, and printed in the best manner. The author has for six years been gathering together all the facts and items in regard to the numerous steamboat disasters on the Western and Southern waters, and now intends publishing them in book form. The price of the work will be put at the low sum of One Dollar. Ten thousand copies will be issued for the boatmen, all others desirous of subscribing, will have to do so at once, as none will be printed unless ordered in advance. The work is destined to have a circulation of over EIGHTY THOUSAND copies, as the publishers are receiving large numbers of subscribers, per mail, from all parts of the country, *daily*. Some of the oldest boatmen, as well as most scientific men of the times, are contributors to the Steamboat Directory.

The Directory will be issued in October, and will be an ornament to the parlor as well as steamboat. By remitting One Dollar (post paid,) you will receive a copy of the above work.

All communications and letters should be addressed to JAMES T. LLOYD & CO.,
Post Office Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
July 20. 19-

Blanks for sale here.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

AN adjourned Meeting of the Physicians of Bladen Senatorial District will be held at Elizabeth Town, in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, upon Monday evening August 6th, 1855, for the purpose of forming a Medical Society, auxiliary to the Medical Society of North Carolina. All eligible to Membership in the State Society are *earnestly* invited to attend.

W. H. BEATTY, Sec'y

July 5, 1855. 16*3t

EDGEWORTH
FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a solid and ornamental education.

It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the Session. A few days' absence at the commencement of the year, when the Classes are formed and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupil for weeks.

Catalogues containing the course of Study, Expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal*

June 9. 87-8

ROSE HILL
FEMALE ACADEMY.

JULIA F. MORPHIS, PRINCIPAL.
ELLEN E. MORPHIS, ASSISTANT.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on the 9th JULY, ensuing. It is very desirable that all pupils be present on that day for classification. The Institution is in a healthy neighborhood, four miles west of Mr. W. J. Bingham's Male Academy. The Teachers will spare no pains in the moral and intellectual culture of the pupils committed to their care.

Tuition, per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$5 to $7
Academic "	$8 to $10
Music on Piano, with use of instrument,	$15
Music on Guitar, " "	$10

Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

For further information address James Newlin, Lindley's Store, Alamance County, N. C.

June 1. 5*tf1A

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county

Oct. 23, 1854. 43*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph

☞ The above kept for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs' Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

Sale of Land on Black River.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, at Spring Term, 1855, upon the Petition of Abner Godwin and wife, and others, I will sell at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 13th day of August next, about 220 acres of Land lying on the West side of Black River, adjoining the Lands of Daniel McDonald and Sampson Strickland.

The above Land will be sold upon a credit of 6 months, bond and approved security being required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

June 29, 1855. 14*5w

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction.

HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1855.

David and Enoch Godwin, Adm'rs of Jonathan Godwin, dec'd, vs. Nathan, Joel, Redden, William John Godwin and others, heirs at Law of said Dec'd.

Petition for division of said Deceased's Estate.

THIS cause coming on for trial, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nathan, Joel and Redden Godwin are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the defendants to appear at the Court House in Clinton, the third Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them.

J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.

June 25, 1855. 13$6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1855.

Archibald McMillan and others, vs. Archibald J. Currie, Administrator, and Margaret Kelly, Administratrix of the Estate of Angus Kelly, deceased.

Petition to account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret Kelly, one of the Defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her: on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be holden at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur, or said petition will be taken pro confesso as to her and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of May, A. D., 1855, and of American Independence the 79th year.

S'D'H HOWELL, C. C. C.

Issued 16th June, 1855. 12$6

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted as N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 26-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height as Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 7, 1853. 26-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE CASTLE BUILDERS, by author of Hearts ease, &c.; the Banking House, from Blackwood; Perils of Courtship; Half Hours with the best Authors, by Knight; Greek Ollendorff, by Kendrick; Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary; Success in Life, by Tuthill; &c.

Also, further supply of Fudge Doings, Ik Marvel; Owen's Anabasis; Anthon's Latin Prosody; Anthon's Anabasis; Madows' French Dictionary; Anthon's Ainsworth; Bolmar's Phrases; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Bullion's Latin Grammars, Readers, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $10. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852.

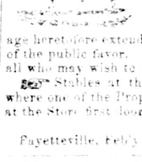
$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.

July 20, 1854. 17-

Livery Stables.



The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1855. 71tf

NOTICE.

THE late firm of JAMES & JONES is dissolved. The subscriber will in future conduct the business in his own name, and is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work, White washing and Plastering, in the neatest style and on the best terms. He keeps constantly on hand an excellent article of White Lime, and the best Plaster of Paris. Persons wishing work in my line will please give me a call.

F. M. JAMES.

Oct. 30. 15-tf

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

SURRENNE'S French and English Dictionary; Lincoln's Botany; Fulton's and Eastman's Book Keeping and Copy Books; Scholar's Companion; Zachos' New American Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; The Humorous Speaker; Marshall's Book of Oratory; Mitchell's Intermediate and Primary Geographies; Greenleaf's Greek Testament and Lexicon; Union Bible Dictionary, &c.

Scottish Songs, Ballads and Poems by Ainslie; Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music; Masonic Chart, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

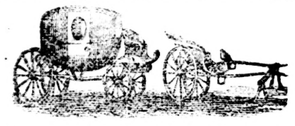
Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

J. C. THOMSON has now in store his usual variety of ***FASHIONABLE GOODS*** in his line, to which he would call the attention of the public and his friends,—ever desiring to have it remembered, that he is disposed to sell CHEAP for CASH.

Please call and examine my HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GAITERS, SHOES, &c.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 14. 92-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY Acres of Land, adjoining the Cape Fear, two miles below Fayetteville. Of this tract, about Forty acres are enclosed and under cultivation, meadow and corn land; the remainder is swamp and sand-hill, well wooded, and located for dwellings.

THOS. J. ROBINSON.

April 2. 88-tf

NEW BOOKS, &c.

FELL SMITH ABROAD; Ernest Grey, or the Sins of Society, by Maria Maxwell; Dollars and Cents, by Any Lothrop; My Brother's Keeper, by A. B. Warner; Simms' Southward Ho; Trench's Past and Present; Kirwan's Letters to Bishop Hughes; Schaff's History of the Apostolic Church; Vanity Fair, and Pendennis, by Thackeray; Albums, School Books, &c., &c.

Indelible Ink; and Barker's Wallets, assorted.

June 25. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

ON the second Thursday (the 9th) of August next, at the Village of Summerville, Barnett county, on a credit of nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, will be sold, the LOTS OF LAND, constituting the Town of "Pomner," the county site of said county of Harnett.

JOSEPH T. REARDON,
A. S. McNEILL,
C. H. COFIELD,
NEILL McKAY,
A. D. McLEAN. } Comm'rs

June 25, 1855. 12-4s

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th inst., a negro boy named MORRIS HAYS, but has since he left called himself JOE SMITH, at other times *James Morris*. He had on when he left, a brown Cloth Coat with a velvet collar; is of brown complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs., speaks quick, and will endeavor to pass himself off as free. Said boy was purchased by me from T. H. Williams, on the 1st December last. He is well known about Wilmington, but may probably endeavor to make his way to Fayetteville or Weldon.

The above Reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, or for his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Columbus County, N. C. I forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with said Boy, as the Law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.

Address the subscriber at Whiteville, Columbus County, N. C.

H. BONHAM,
per B. W. Smith.

June 21 12-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale 90 acres of land on the Cape Fear River, 12 miles North of Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville and Northern Plankroad, upon which there is a good Dwelling, a Store House, and all necessary out-houses,—an excellent stand for a Store and Turpentine Distillery, formerly the property of N. K. McDuffie.

One other tract joining the above, containing 100 acres can be purchased if desired. For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Also, one other tract containing 200 or 300 Acres of the best Cape Fear Bottom Land, of which there is 15 Acres in the finest state of cultivation.

W. J. CLEMENTS.

June 11, 1855. 8-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

Spring Term, 1855.

AT the Spring Term of the Superior Court, held for the County of Cumberland, His Honor John L. Bailey, Judge, presiding, appointed a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the SECOND MONDAY in AUGUST next, 1855, in order to dispose of the unfinished business on the Civil Docket. All suitors and witnesses on the Civil Docket are required to attend.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk

June 9. 84C

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN.

April 18, 1855. 93tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Turpentine Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Saddlery and Leather,
Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Ready-made Clothing, and
Staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 7, 1853 51-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,600 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & pow'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbs. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 25. 3-tf

SPRING, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now opening and receiving a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

Which they offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at low prices and upon accommodating terms to punctual customers.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

March 15, 1855. 85tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, *Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing*

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

B. F. PEARCE. } (13tf) { J. B. FERGUSON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfield, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, 1855.

SHEMWELL & McDONALD

Are now receiving direct from New York, a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell very low for Cash or on short time to prompt paying customers.

They respectfully solicit an early examination of their Stock. They hope to be able to please most of those who may give them a call.

They return their sincere thanks for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same.

W. B. SHEMWELL,
A. N. McDONALD.

April 4. 80-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-6m

SPRING TRADE, 1855.

OUR GOODS are now coming in Store, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, AND
READY MADE CLOTHING.

We offer our stock at usual low rates for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers.

Being desirous of confining our trade to the Dry Goods line, we offer our stock of Hardware at reduced prices.

We hope and expect that those indebted to us will come prepared to square accounts.

HALL & SACKETT.

March 26. 86-tf

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st.

Dec. 18, 1854. 58tf

New Wagon Establishment
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1855. 7tf

To the Physicians of North Carolina, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Scheidam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fusil oil which remains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, conretions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapp" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorised Agent in Fayetteville. W. PRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 63tf

BANK OF CLARENDON,

AT FAYETTEVILLE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville, held on 12th inst., it was

Resolved, That Subscription Books for the Stock of said Bank be opened on the 1st Monday in April, at the following places, viz:

Fayetteville, at the store of Messrs. S. W. Tillinghast & Co.
Asheborough,
Carthage,
Pittsborough,
Elizabethtown,
Wilmington,
Lumberton,
Clinton,
Laurinburgh,
Whiteville,
Rockingham,
Little's Mills,
Albemarle,
Troy.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Chairman.

J. W. Sandford, Sec'y.

March 19, 1855. 84-tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 624, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to $2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired 851,035 66

Amount now insured		$1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes		316,333 36
" " expired & cancelled	126,474 03	
" " now on hand	$189,859 33	
Increase during last year		$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 89-100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89	
" for Premiums received	6,103 28	
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50	
" for Rent	70 00	
		$7,283 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00	
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00	
" " Salaries	1,550 00	
" " State Tax	100 00	
" " Contingent expenses	375 02	
" " Premiums returned	20 65	
		$4,346 27
Balance		$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00	
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40	
		$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 13 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranglaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case*,—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-Y

SPRING GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have made arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING,"—that is, I must have it. THO. J. JOHNSON.

April 16. 92-tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by
McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 8tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 8-3t

THE BOOKS

OF the Express Steam Boat Company are now in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, who will settle up and receipt for the same. JAMES E. MEIK.

May 26, 1855. 8-3t

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Cruile Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 22, 1855. 8-3t

To Turpentine Distillers.

I HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep, SPIRIT BARRELS, made at Mr. A. McAllister's Shop. Those in need will please call.

J. S. BANKS.

June 14, 1855. 9-3t

Printing Press for Sale.

THE Subscribers have for sale an Imperial size Washington Hand Press, 2d hand. It will be sold cheap, deliverable in Petersburg, Va. It is said to be a good Press and in good order.

June 4, 1855. E. J. HALE & SON

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior Spirit BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

420 acres Turpentine Land for sale.

A BARGAIN can be had by early application to NEILL MONROE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1854. 46tf

SPRING, 1855.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HAY STREET, opposite H. & E. J. Lilly.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of articles in his line, viz:

White and Gilt-band CHINA Dinner and Tea sets
" " " " " Ware, in separate pieces.
Fancy Gilt China Tea sets, 44 pieces at $12 to $20.
Painted China Tea sets, 32 and 44 pieces, at $4 to $7
White GRANITE Dinner sets.
White Granite, Colored and common Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware of various patterns.
Rockingham and Yellow ware, Milk Pans, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Spittoons, &c.; Stone Jars

Cut, Moulded and Plain GLASSWARE in great variety.

Superior Table CUTLERY; Silver plated CASTORS and SPOONS; Brittania Spoons, Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candlesticks, Communion sets, &c.; Tin Coffee Urns, Dish and Plate Covers, Tea Kettles, (Brass and Copper ditto;) Oyster Stews, and a variety of useful TIN WARE. A beautiful assortment of WAITERS. LAMPS: for burning Fluid, Oil and Lard—standing and hanging—of various patterns. Lamp Glasses and Wicks for Oil and Camphene Lamps; Lamp Glasses for Cotton Factories on hand or made to order. Passage and Guardel Lanterns.

Also, a variety of Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Dippers, Brushes, Table Mats, Wood Ware, and many other USEFUL ARTICLES, necessary or convenient for Housekeepers.

☞ Goods carefully packed.

☞ Orders will be put up as low as if the parties were present.

March 12, 1855. 89-tf

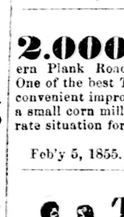
FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

NOTICE.



THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as